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••ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

RFC Enters New York Banks

Italy Makes League Demands

President Appeals on Liquor

Lindberghs Fly the Atlantic

U. S. Wheat Acres Do Not Fall

Americans Meet Odd Delusion

THE Washington Administration makes another effort to loosen money in the banks and pour it over the wheels of industry and business. To this end the RFC arranges with 12 big New York banks to buy more than $90,000,000 in preferred stock or notes from them, thus filling up their reservoirs of ready capital. Previously about $400,000,000 of RFC funds had been sent to banks all over the country to stimulate purchasing of goods and granting of credit. Before the operation is complete, the RFC expects to put out $1,000,000,000 in this effort at credit inflation—The Government takes a step toward the biggest banks in the seeming socialization of banking.

If Italy lets it be known that its continuance in the League of Nations hinges upon the League's drastic reform of itself. Premier Mussolini wants the League separated from the Versailles Treaty, not enforcing the will of the conquerors on the conquered. Power must be given mainly to those nations which will carry the responsibility, little nations having less to say. Mussolini wants all the great powers as members—Doubling the Four-Power Pact would about fit the plan he is going to push.

If Utah's enforcing ratification of the prohibition repeal amendment is followed by a presidential proclamation and warning. President Roosevelt repeals four special taxes yielding $212,000,000 a year, and appeals to the people to exercise temperance with license. He wants respect for law, protection of dry states, banishment of bootleggers. He strikes at the old liquor conditions—A return to them would be "a living reproach to us all."

If Natal, Brazil, welcomes Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh as they land after an 1870-mile hop from Bathurst in British West Africa. Their powerful seaplane crosses the south Atlantic at from 110 to 125 miles an hour. Mrs. Lindbergh, proving herself an expert wireless operator, keeps in touch with South American stations. Many other modern instruments besides radio are on Lindbergh's plane and were unheard-of when he first startled the world in 1927—And with these new aids he simply goes on startling the willing world.

If Will the United States' spending of $100,000,000 to curtail its wheat crop prove all in vain? Nat C. Murray, noted Chicago crop statistician, finds practically the same acreage sown to wheat as a year ago. The thousands of farmers now receiving bonus checks are faithfully withholding the plow, but the money offer has stimulated farmers in hitherto wheatless sections to turn to wheat. One hope of securing the 15 per cent reduction remains. Wheat crop variation is said to depend 70 per cent on yield and only 30 per cent on acreage—So a generous Government may now have to hope for a poor yield.

If Montevideo and 200 dignified statesmen suffer a terrific shock to their dignity. Secretary of State Hull, nine Foreign Ministers and all the delegates to the Pan-American Conference wait in a marble corridor an hour and a half for Carlos Yereguy, Chief of Protocal, to arrive with the place cards for the banquet given by President Terra of Uruguay. Without the cards the all-important matter of proper precedence cannot be settled. Señor Yereguy bursts in at last; he had been kidnaped by laughing Communists—But there is little laughter among warm delegates who sit down to a cold dinner.

If Austria is amazed to see the Roman Catholic bishops require their clergy to withdraw from all political activity. In a country where priests hold many offices this order upheaves the entire political system. Premier Engelbert Dollfuss is not believed to be losing the church support, but the church is apparently thinking of its own future. In Italy and Germany it mixed deep in politics and in the changes has suffered in both countries—Change looms in Austria, the church of Rome uses wisdom.

If In countless American cities and towns certain citizens wake up in an unhappy state of remembrance. They embraced prohibition repeal fervently for the boundless new joy it was to pour into human existence, but on the morning after they hold only a heavy and heated head. Something seems wrong. Somewhere all the joy has jarred out. But of course there must be some big compensation for a fellow in the cold gray of the subsequent morning. And by and by, if the bright fellow be a philosopher and persistent, he will realize what his cordial compensation is—He has a legal alcoholic headache to reward his years of yearning.

Uruguayan Diplomat

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Enrique E. Buero

Temporary Secretary-General of Pan-American Conference.

Chaco Dispute Kept on Agenda At Montevideo

Friendly Peace Note to Bolivia and Paraguay Under Consideration

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Chaco war was kept on the agenda of the Pan-American Conference today, despite an effort in the peace committee to suppress a discussion of the struggle.

Chile, with the support of Salvador, Uruguay, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic, kept the matter before the 21 nations in face of the opposition of Peru and Argentina.

A subcommittee was named to study the advisability of sending a joint friendly peace plea to the belligerents, Bolivia and Paraguay.

Consideration of war in general was given by the conference in naming a subcommittee to study prevention of war and conciliation and the Pan-American declaration of 1932 against recognition of conquered territory.

A study of the Argentine anti-war treaty was turned over to another subcommittee.

Peruvian delegates desired to suppress virtually the whole peace agenda, to clear the way for economic discussions, but Dr. Miguel Cruchaga of Chile, chairman of the committee on peace, who desires the conference to act in some manner on the Chaco strugle, appointed the subcommittees.

He did so only after sympathizers with his objective suggested that the subcommittee not be empowered to act of the Chaco question without consent of the steering committee.

Dr. Cruchaga proposed that any peace message should be couched in the most amicable terms, assuring the warring sides that the conference action merely enabled them to indicate if they wanted to stop the war.

South American Ties With Old World Kept In View by Delegates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The necessary contacts having been established between the various delegations at Montevideo, the seventh Pan-American Conference is ready for a diligent study of the economic aspects of international collaboration.

All the Central and Southern American countries depend for their very existence on the supply of raw materials, and have been stricken to a greater degree than their sister nation in the north and the rest of the world by the crisis in commodity prices.

No matter how the agenda may be framed, there will be an irresistible drift in the conference endeavors to tackle their economic problems.

At the same time the southern delegates recognize the difficulties inherent in the numerous schemes

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Things Present

What the American press thinks of lynching, and of officials who seem to feel that there are times when it is to be tolerated, may be judged from some editorial statements collected under the heading "Mirror of World Opinion" on the Editorial page.

Our "Etiquette in Daily Living" article today gives a few helpful hints on manners over the telephone. Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Next to strolling with a poet in the autumn is the reading about such an adventure. See "Autumn with W. H. Davies" on the Home Forum page.

A recent note from the retail collection department of one of the world's largest lumber companies reported remarkable success with a letter to delinquent accounts. It had been based on some collection letters which had been submitted in a contest conducted by the Word a Day. Following our publishing of the expression of appreciation, there have come numerous requests for the republication of the original letters. You will find them on the Daily Features page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and a collection of the best cartoons of the week.

Repeal Adds New Problems To Old Ones

Liquor Flows Freely in 19 States With Six More Expected

Difficulties Appear

Dry Territory Is Wide Open to Wet Advertising as Old Law Fails to Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—With prohibition repealed, the nation today was assessing the probable results of its action; awake to the realization that legal liquor is no longer glamorous but a stark actuality which will require just as much attention as illegal liquor did during pre-prohibition days.

According to latest reports the sale of liquor is now legal in 19 states. The other states remain dry, at least for the moment. In a half dozen or so, however, legislatures or legislative groups are considering changes in local laws and it is possible that by the end of the week the number of states classified as unconditionally wet will total more than 24.

The anti-climactic change from prohibition to repeal came at 5:32 p. m. (E. S. T.) yesterday, just 13 years, 10 months and 19 days after the United States embarked on its great national experiment in liquor control through absolute prohibition. The change was attended by remarkably little excitement. Judging by the apathy of crowds in the major cities of the country popular enthusiasm for repeal has been greatly exaggerated.

President Offers Plea

Utah delivered the final blow when it became the thirty-sixth state to ratify the Twenty-first Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Seventeen and a half minutes later Mr. William Phillips, acting Secretary of State, officially proclaimed that, having received official notice from the lawfully required number of states, prohibition was no longer part of the basic law of the United States.

President Roosevelt, on his part, then issued a proclamation to the same effect as a prelude to announcing removal of special nuisance taxes levied by the last Congress. The Recovery Act specified that they should remain in effect only until the Eighteenth Amendment should

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Civil War Strikes At Rule of Soviets In Outer Mongolia

TOKYO, Dec. 6 (AP)—Civil war has flared in Outer Mongolia, with Nationalists rising against the Soviet's nine-year domination of the régime which has Urga as its capital, according to Japanese military reports to the War Office today.

Moscow's recent efforts to tighten control over the area, said the reports, resulted in Nationalist outbreaks in the Urga and Kerulen districts.

The Soviet Embassy and military and commercial representatives at Urga are pretending neutrality, added the reports, but it was understood that Moscow has ordered their return home.

Outer Mongolia proclaimed its independence of China in 1911 after the fall of the Manchu dynasty. A revolution in 1924, allegedly fostered by Soviets, resulted in establishment of the Mongolian Peoples Republic, modeled along lines of the Soviet Government. China has never abandoned a technical claim to the country.

Striking Instances of Fraud And Deception Are Revealed In Revised Drug Control Act

Supporters of Measure Show Where Dishonesty and Subtlety Appear in Every Form of Publicity Employed by Many Drug Makers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Unquestionably the most striking passage in the new Food and Drug Act, on which hearings open tomorrow, and which has earned it much of the opposition with which it is faced, is the flat statement that no drug has any effect in the treatment of a long list of diseases.

Prepared by physicians of highest standing, to refute the claims of manufacturers that drugs are beneficial in the treatment of these diseases, the act speaks frankly and specifically. It declares:

". . . any advertisement of a drug representing it directly or by ambiguity or inference to have any effect in the treatment of any of the following diseases shall be deemed to be false." There follows a list of 36 diseases, many of them including in one general term a far larger subordinate number.

Another section of the law makes it obligatory for a drug product to bear on its label a statement that the product "is not a cure for" a specified disease, even though it may be accepted as a palliative. This regulation is strongly opposed. It is also stipulated that drug buyers have a fundamental right to know what they are buying, and each label must bear an accurate and full statement of the contents. In opposition to this proviso, some critics plead that it would "give away every manufacturer's formula." Others say that a prospective user of drugs should not know what he is taking: that some physicians find that by informing a user exactly what drug is being administered they often nullify the effect of the drug!

An editorial comment in a trade magazine defends this point by saying: "A patient often reacts to medicines in an entirely different way if the ingredients are known. This fact will be testified to by the leading physicians of the country who, many times, demand that the patient shall not know the ingredients of prescriptions."

Mr. Walter G. Campbell, chief of the Food and Drug Administration, who has been an official in this field since the original Act in 1906, says that labeling of drugs "is simply a

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U. S. Funds Start Pouring Into Banks Of New York City

Credit Inflation Sector Releases $93,700,000 to 12 Institutions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 — The credit inflation sector of the Administration's far-flung financial battle line blazed into prominence today as an additional $93,700,000 of federal cash was released by an agreement with half of New York's big banks.

Thus far, some $400,000,000 of Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds have been sent out to banks all over the country to stimulate the purchase of goods, grant credit to the small merchant and manufacturer, and in general, aid in business recovery. Before the operation is complete, Mr. Jesse H. Jones, RFC chairman, believes the figure may reach $1,000,000,000.

Almost forgotten by the public in the greater interest in the spectacular Administration dealings on the gold market, the process of credit inflation is nevertheless an integral part in the vast financial operation which the Government is now pushing. Another wing has been the open market operations of the Federal Reserve Board, also designed to inflate credit, but these operations recently were suspended.

At the same time RFC credit inflation is being speeded. By every means in his power, President Roosevelt is carrying through the program announced in his radio speech of Oct. 22 of restoring commodity price levels, to be followed by dollar stabilization. At that time he declared that if the result were not achieved by one means, another would be used.

It is as part of this program that the RFC casually announced last night that 12 of the biggest New York banks had agreed to sell more than $90,000,000 in preferred stock, or notes, to the RFC, with the National City Bank leading the list with a huge amount of $50,000,000. So far has the "socialization of credit" and the extension of state capitalism gone that the an-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 7)

Massachusetts As Road Safety Model Proposed

Survey Plan Under M.I.T. Direction Considered by State CWA

Plans to make Massachusetts a model highway safety state through the channels of a project coming under the Massachusetts Civil Works Administration have been submitted to Maj. Joseph W. Bartlett chairman of the board, by Maj. Paul Hines, Boston safety authority.

A comprehensive survey of the causes of accidents to be conducted by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a basis for remedies for reducing the increasing toll of auto fatalities and injuries, is proposed.

The project was outlined to Major Bartlett at a conference yesterday in the State House. Present were Dr. Vannevar Busch, vice-president of M. I. T.; Col. R. C. Eddy; Prof. Irwin Shell, members of the Institute faculty and Major Hines. Dr. Busch expressed his belief in the necessity of such a survey and offered the services of the Institute to direct the entire study.

Dr. Busch said that he would go into the scheme only because it was felt it would be a public benefit and that Technology in such cases feels it a public obligation to undertake such work when requested.

It was suggested that Technology be asked formally by Gov. Joseph B. Ely to undertake the direction of the survey from a purely technical standpoint. Supporters of the project point out that the highway safety campaign would provide immediate work of upwards of 1000 men and women.

Major Bartlett agreed to see Governor Ely on the project after he had learned that Prof. Miller McClintock of Harvard University, an internationally famous traffic safety expert, had indorsed the plan.

Investigational phases suggested for study by Technology included a statistical survey of the record of accidents in the State; the actual investigation and testing of motor equipment to determine replacement periods of vehicle parts; formulating a standard code of instruction and examination of driving license applicants: a study of educational work among pedestrians, motorists and particularly children, a study of traffic control equipment; a survey of localities where accidents occur more than once; a study of legal aspects involved and recommendations for legislation; the effect of road improvements as it effects increase in accidents; the study of lighting effects such as headlights, glare, etc., and finally liquor and its effects on drivers.

Such a complete survey would be, it is said, the first of its kind to be carried out systematically in the country. Its findings, indorsers of the project say, undoubtedly would have a national influence upon the needs for greater highway safety.

Italy to Quit Unless League Revises Scope

Would Unite Big Powers in Pact to Control World for Peace

Details Not Yet Ready

Fascist Grand Council Moves to Include Germany, Russia and United States

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Dec. 6—Italy's continued coöperation with the League of Nations has been made conditional on drastic reform of the League itself.

Failure to speedily revise the League constitution, procedure and objectives along lines acceptable to Premier Mussolini will result in Italy's withdrawal from the League.

This is the final decision on Italy's future relations with Geneva, taken by the Fascist Grand Council, Italy's supreme executive body, in a long night session which ended early this morning.

The Grand Council's motion must be interpreted as a step to open discussion on the vital problem of the League's future. It is contended here that the League as at present organized cannot fulfill the mission for which it was created, and that reform has become necessary to permit entry or reëntry of those states which are now outside.

Italy plans fully to study the whole question, and will make definite proposals at the opportune moment. Italy, however, will listen with open mind to any suggestion from other countries. The difficulty of the task is by no means minimized, since reforms need to be voted unanimously by the Assembly, but it is confidently anticipated that they will be carried through in a spirit of good will and international coöperation.

Experience Dictates Reforms

It would be premature to enumerate at present the particular proposals that will be advocated by the Fascist Government. Articles of obvious official inspiration published

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Truck Owners Face Federal Summons In Motor Strike Case

Individual truck owners involved in the extended western Massachusetts trucking strike, are expected to be summoned to Washington by the National Labor Board to explain their reasons for noncompliance with the findings and recommendations of the New England Regional Labor Board, it was announced today.

The strike has tied up motortruck transportation to and from many points in New England for several weeks.

The New England Board, in a decision rendered by Judge John J. Burns, chairman, following a study and a hearing, recommended that the workers return to their jobs immediately without discrimination, pending the sending to Springfield of a mediator to discuss wages and hours with the employers. The trucking officials, however, evidently have disregarded the board's findings and consequently Washington is stepping into the dispute.

Much controversy has arisen in the strike in regard to a temporary injunction granted the trucking interests by a state court. As a result, employees involved have filed a petition in United States District Court in Boston seeking removal of the injunction on the grounds that it is a matter for the federal courts to decide. Judge Elisha H. Brewster will hear the petition of the workers tomorrow.

Sixty-Eight Men in Wellesley Unite in Big Boy Scout Troop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 6—Down to the "ole swimmin'" hole and a plunge into its soothing waters. Long, vigorous hikes over mountain and wooded trails. Congenial chats around a blazing camp fire. No longer are these boyhood haunts just pleasant memories to a group of 68 men in Wellesley. Instead they are again realizing these unforgettable pastimes of former days.

They call themselves the Back to Boyhood Training Troop. Each Monday night they gather at the Alice Phillips Junior High School where they do everything from playing games to the more serious things of tying knots and learning all the practical phases of Scouting.

The Norumbega Council of Boy Scouts of America is their host, under the direction of Mr. Liscom A. Bruce, Scout executive of the Norumbega Council. Here they are put through their paces in Scout work; they learn the importance of it in helping the boy of today in his development and preparation for the morrow.

After completion of this course these men will be the more competent to become leaders among the boys in their community, better fit to impart to them the comradeship which should exist between man and boy, father and son.

Many activities are planned for this grown-up troop, one of which will be an all-night hiking trip, possibly up in the wooded areas of New Hampshire. Here the men will be put on their own resources and be required to put into practice the things taught while partaking of the course.

The council's main objective, however, is to bring a boy in understanding contact with a man. In fact it is the objective of the whole Boy Scout movement.

"It's too bad," Mr. Bruce told the Monitor correspondent, "that the world in general feels that we Scouts are a bunch of 'sissies.' They have got to be convinced differently. It takes courage, grit, determination and ability to be a Scout. And that is what these men of the Back to Boyhood Training Group are trying to instill into the boys in their community."

Chile Voids Decrees of 'de Facto' Rulers

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 6 (By U. P.)—A special judicial commission headed by Señor Juan Esteban Montero, former President, has presented a report declaring unconstitutional all "laws by decree," totaling 687, signed by de facto governments between June 6 and Sept. 30, 1932.

The report declared that all such legislation by de facto governments during the country's disturbed period must be considered a legislation imposed by army occupation.

Airmada Reaches Fort Lamy

FORT LAMY, French Congo, Dec. 6 (AP)—The French Black Squadron of 28 planes, flying back to France from Bangui, French Congo, arrived here today from Fort Archambault.

Chignecto Canal Report Now in Its Final Stage

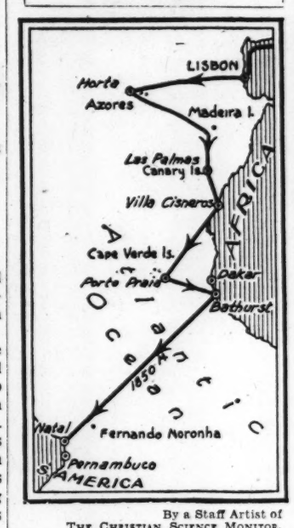
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S.—Expectation that the Royal Commission report on the proposed Chignecto Canal project will be tabled during the pending session of the Parliament was expressed recently by Mr. R. K. Smith, member from Amherst, N. S.

"Of course I cannot say definitely," Mr. Smith explained, "but my understanding is that the report is now in the final stages of completion and that in allprobability it will be in the hands of the Government before the session opens."

Lindberghs Greeted By Gala Throngs On Arrival in Brazil

'We' Again



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Lindberghs' Course

Flying Colonel and Wife 15 Hours 55 Minutes in Air From Africa

Atlantic Spanned Second Time on Trip

Business Houses Close So Natal Can Don Its Festive Attire

NATAL, Brazil, Dec. 6 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived here today, after a 1875-mile flight across the south Atlantic Ocean from Bathurst, Gambia, Africa.

The great monoplane landed on the harbor here at 2:55 p. m., Brazilian time (12:55 p. m., E. S. T.).

The streets and docks were thronged with huge crowds of Brazilians who had waited throughout the day for the arrival of the famous American couple.

By general agreement, all business houses and stores in the city were closed for nearly an hour before the Lindberghs arrival in celebration of the great event.

Streets Gayly Decorated

The streets were gayly decorated for the "fiesta." For more than a week past the populace had been excited by the reports that Colonel Lindbergh and his wife, the former Miss Anne Morrow, would return to the American continent through their city.

For Colonel Lindbergh, it was the third aerial spanning of the Atlantic. His first flight, in 1927, skyrocketed him to the attention of the whole world. On that occasion, flying the famous old ship Spirit of St. Louis, he stayed in the air 33½ hours before the lights of Le Bourget appeared before him. The distance on that occasion was 3610 miles, almost double what he did today with his wife at the wireless set.

He flew the Atlantic again this summer, but it was by easy stages that time, as he surveyed a proposed north Atlantic air route for the Pan American Airways, of which he is technical adviser.

On the flight today the Lindbergh monoplane averaged 118 miles an hour. It was in the air 15 hours 55 minutes from the time of the takeoff at Bathurst, Gambia.

Flies Atlantic Again

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Lindbergh flying the Atlantic again—and no one getting very excited about it!

That shows how far aviation has come since the day in 1927 when the Flying Colonel arrived in Paris with his uneaten sandwiches in his pocket and his letters of introduction in his hand.

The gulf between the first horseless carriage and the modern motorcar is hardly greater than the difference between ocean aviation of 1927 and of 1933. Flying the Atlantic six years ago was high adventure, fraught with peril every mile of the lonely way. Lindbergh's present jaunt, besides being much shorter, lacks daredevil thrills—thanks to natural science.

World Waited Anxiously

Winging from New York to Paris, Lindbergh was lost to the world for more than 36 hours. He had no wireless, and the anxious millions could only wait. Flying from Gambia, W. Af., to Natal, Brazil, he communicated frequently with Pan American Airway's wireless stations strung along the South American coast.

The earth inductor compass, marvelous gadget in 1927, is obsolete in 1933. Now Colonel Lindbergh uses a Gatty navigation sight, a device which enables Mrs. Lindbergh to peer down through a glass and through a revolving belt with holes in it to the waves below, thereby determining drift and speed. This apparatus makes dead reckoning, the simplest form of navigation, a very sure thing.

Have All Modern Devices

Colonel Lindbergh now has a radio direction finder which, should he lose his way, would enable a wireless station to draw him to his destination as surely as a child retrieves a ball at the end of a string. He has a gyroscopic compass which holds a course despite buffetings; a plane that develops 700 horsepower against the "Spirit's" 220 and streamlines that can send it zipping through the air at 160 miles an hour.

He has an adjustable pitch propeller, which does for an airplane what the gear shift does for a car. The 1927 plane had a fixed pitch blade—imagine driving a car with no gear shift!

Above all, the Colonel is not alone this time. He has a navigator, copilot and a wireless operator who—as the professionals say—has "a good fist" at the sending key. The name of this three-in-one crew is Mrs. Anne Morrow Lindbergh.

Austrian Priests To Quit Politics On Bishops' Edict

Action of Roman Catholics Expected to Revolutionize Republic's Affairs

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Dec. 6—The surprise decision of Austrian Roman Catholic Bishops to require the clergy to refrain from political activity, which has just been announced, is expected to have incalculable results in the whole Austrian political situation.

In accordance with this decision after Dec. 15 no priest will remain in the Parliament, city and district councils or other active posts, and participation of any clergyman in politics will not be permitted without special permission from the Bishops.

This will give a completely new aspect to political life here because for a full half-century, through the Christian Socialist Party, Roman Catholic priests have played a leading rôle in both houses of Parliament, the governments of Austrian provinces and municipal councils of countless towns and villages.

Roman Catholic churches in this predominantly Roman Catholic country have been accused of becoming centers of political agitations, and priests have been accused of using their pulpits as stumps for campaign speeches. The clergy have taken a leading part in the long and bitter struggle against Marxism here.

Furthermore the clergy, the Roman Catholic Church and the Christian Socialist Party have been the chief support of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss in his fight for preservation of Austrian independence and preventing Austro-German union.

This support was manifested in an especially demonstrative manner last summer during "Catholic Day" here, when the church impressively gave Chancellor Dollfuss its blessing.

The action of the Bishops is a serious blow to the Christian Socialist Party and the Dollfuss Government, but is hailed with delight by the Opposition.

Rivalry Over Entertaining Lindberghs Starts Storm in Teacup Among Iberians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who has spanned the great Atlantic in one stride, made several unsuccessful attempts to cross from Tuy, Spain, to Valença, Portugal, separated only by the Minho River—300 yards wide.

After being forced to land at Santoña near Santander, he set off again and was once more obliged to come down on account of fog in the Minho, the boundary line between Spain and Portugal.

Inhabitants in both Tuy and Valença became excited when Colonel Lindbergh seemed to hesitate as to whether and where he and Mrs. Lindbergh would come ashore and stay until the fog lifted. The difficulty was that nobody spoke a word of English and the Colonel not a word of any other language.

So "Hurrah, Portugal!" was all he could say when he discovered that the Portuguese on their side had taken offense.

The two sides were pacified by mutual concessions, however, the Mayor of Tuy contenting himself with an invitation from the Portuguese authorities to row across the Minho and inspect their illustrious guests who were being regaled to one of the best banquets the town could put on.

Young ladies flocked in from the neighboring farms, picturesquely dressed, and offered to Mrs. Lindbergh a bouquet of flowers. They had arranged for an exhibition of the Fade, the national dance, but the flyers retired to the hydroplane at 9 o'clock.

A gang was improvised from the carabineers to clear the river bottom, and when the fog lifted, he was able to take off for Lisbon.

Unfortunately domestic complications seem to have arisen out of the visit as the Mayor of Tuy, in his eagerness to reach the hydro from the Spanish side, even at the risk of transgressing regulations, fell foul of the officer in charge of the carabineers. As a result, he announced that as soon as Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh left, he would resign his post.

Many columns in the Madrid press are devoted to Colonel Lindbergh, in spite of his complete silence regarding himself or his trip. Experts as well as the peasant folk say they are amazed at the skill with which he came down on the river, since he had chosen a spot where there are only three feet of water and a rocky bottom.

El Sol, which considers Colonel Lindbergh the most interesting figure in aviation today, says he has proved that he never merited the nickname, the "mad flyer," given him in his early days, not only because of his tremendous and steadfast energy, but because of the equanimity with which he bears his popularity.

Pennsylvania to Pay Bonus

HARRISBURG, Penna., Dec. 6 (AP)—The Senate today passed finally two bills to permit the payment of a bonus to the State's veterans. The State is authorized to issue bonds up to $50,000,000. Payments would be computed at the rate of $10 for each month of service, no veteran to receive more than $200.

Republicans Deal Initial Blast At Roosevelt Policy

National Committee Puts Out 35-Page Book of Editorial Jabs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—A round-up of editorial criticism of the Roosevelt Administration is issued here by the Republican National Committee in a 35-page leaflet, which comes as one of the first direct political assaults on the Democratic President by the rival party. From the viewpoint of political observers here—wise in the way of partisan campaigns—the chief interest is in the style of the leaflet which breaks the ice for the inevitable assault that will come later. The early Democratic assaults on former President Hoover are cited in comparison.

Only four of the 35 pages are direct comment by the Republican National Committee itself, the balance being quotations from newspapers and individuals criticizing respective phases of the New Deal. Veteran observers who take it for granted that under a two-party system one administration must be subjected to a running fire of criticism from the opposition, conclude that thus far the Republicans are content with sniping, rather than a direct broadside.

The popularity of Mr. Roosevelt is still so great that the Republican high command is known to be divided over the wisdom of direct attack, and apparently have compromised by shifting responsibility for the criticism largely to the respective newspapers or individuals quoted.

Analysis of criticisms cited show a total of 35 newspapers listed of which five editorials are from the Baltimore Sun, three each from the New York Times and the Chicago News, and the rest scattering. However, the Republican high command has culled 13, a good part of the 35 from small farm papers in the three states of South Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa, where the "farm revolt" has been greatest.

Some Republican embarrassment is seen in this selection, for the agricultural West has chiefly criticized Mr. Roosevelt for failing to go the full length on inflation; while the editorial opinions from the East and big cities attack Mr. Roosevelt for inflating at all.

Nanking to Censor Crime News in Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Nanking

THE Censorship Bureau of the Government here has decided to extend its work beyond purely military news.

Stressing the evil influences of crime news and the sensational presentation of other abnormal aspects of life, Mr. Shao Yuan-chung, chairman of the publicity department of the Central Kuomintang, has announced that hereafter Chinese newspapers will be expected to place emphasis instead on constructive features of China's affairs.

The Government has invited the newspapers at Nanking to appoint their own representatives to advise the board of censors. Unnecessary display of crime news, gruesome photographs, and similar degrading publicity will be strictly banned, it is stated.

Phi Beta Kappa Official Is Writing Its History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — Dr. Oscar M. Voorhees, secretary of the United Chapters of the Phi Beta Kappa, first organized here in 1776, is now residing at William and Mary College, engaged in writing the history of this intercollegiate scholastic fraternity.

The history of the Phi Beta Kappa was authorized at the meeting of the National Council in September, 1931, when it met at Brown University. Dr. Voorhees, historian of the society, will spend the winter here with Mrs. Voorhees while preparing the early history of the Phi Beta Kappa from the time of its organization in Raleigh Tavern in December, 1776, to Jan. 6, 1781.

At present, Phi Beta Kappa has 119 chapters throughout the country and more than 65,000 members.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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British Answer To Dublin Query Resembles Wink

De Valera Still in Dark on What Would Happen If Free State Withdraws

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 5—If governments were ever so undignified as to wink over a really serious issue, this is the correct description to apply to the British Government's point-blank refusal this afternoon to answer Mr. Eamon de Valera's question as to what Britain would do if "the Irish people" decided to sever its association with the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Answering a question in the House of Commons by Mr. George Lansbury, leader of the Labor opposition, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary for Dominions, made public for the first time the text of the dispatch of Nov. 29 from Mr. de Valera and the British Government's reply which was sent today. Will the British Government, Mr. de Valera asked, make "a direct unequivocal statement" that it would not "treat as a cause of war or other aggressive action a decision of the Irish people to sever their connection with the Commonwealth."

The British Government, wrote Mr. Thomas in reply, is "unable to accept the assumption that lasting friendship cannot be attained on the basis of the present relationship and does not see any grounds for answering a question based on that assumption."

Issue Left in Doubt

The answer came as a surprise to many observers who had been expecting Mr. Thomas to say something which would finally bring to a head the issue whether the Free State would be in or out of the Commonwealth. But the British Government has not the slightest intention of facilitating the Free State's exit.

When Mr. Thomas finished reading the British answer, Mr. Lansbury plied him with supplementary questions: "Would Parliament be allowed to discuss the issue before any decision was taken?" "Of course," replied Mr. Thomas, "but I see no reason to anticipate the Free State leaving the Commonwealth, so the question is almost as hypothetical as Mr. de Valera's."

"Would the Dominions be consulted before the Free State was declared to be out of the Commonwealth?" Mr. Lansbury continued. "The dispute is about the Free State's refusal to carry out the terms of the Anglo-Irish treaty in 1921," parried Mr. Thomas. "We wont drag the Dominions into that. We see no reason to expect the Free State to go out of the Commonwealth, but of course, if that were in question we should naturally discuss it with the Dominions."

Now De Valera's Turn

Thus once more it is Mr. de Valera's turn to play. If he wants to force the Republican issue he will have to try again with a specific request to talk over a specific proposal

The British view which can be seen underlying the whole Thomas statement is that the relations of the two countries depend on the Anglo-Irish treaty of 1921. If Mr. de Valera wants to change that relationship the British Government will be glad to talk the matter over with him—on the basis of acceptance of the treaty as a starting point.

Mr. de Valera on the other hand refuses to agree that the treaty was freely negotiated. It was only accepted he said in his latest dispatch under the pressure of "an overwhelmingly material force." He therefore refuses to accept it as having any validity.

Until one or the other viewpoint changes, the Free State is expected to remain hanging on the brink, with the head of its government inside the Commonwealth and its heart outside.

Vote in Ulster Unlikely

The Cabinet is understood to regard Mr. de Valera's request as mainly for home consumption and devoid of actualities.

So the British Government winks politely at Mr. de Valera's request and passes the buck back to the Free State Government.

"If Mr. de Valera wants a Free State republic without Ulster let him say so," is the implication of the British reply in the eyes of observers here. Then the question can properly be discussed.

The Cheerful Samaritan

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston Snapshots

Likes to Write Letters—"I like to write letters," cried Mr. John Howie Wright, guest speaker at the Advertising Club's Conference on Direct Mail Advertising. "Take away every other form of advertising and leave me with a pen and paper and I'll be satisfied," he continued.

Mr. Howie is editor of "Postage and the Mail Bag," and an executive of several advertising concerns. Beginning with the statement that newspaper advertising was undoubtedly the greatest force for getting results from the masses, he went on to show that direct mail advertising was the most flexible of all mediums—adaptable to all sorts of special problems.

To an audience which completely filled the Hotel Statler ballroom he said: "Everybody likes to get a letter. The world would be a happier place if more letters were written—and written understandingly."

* * *

"Worth a Thousand Words"—"Do you know whether Mr. McIntyre comes to these Advertising Club luncheons?" asked our Tuesday neighbor, Mr. Manuel Rosenberg, editor of magazine known as The Advertiser. We were forced to admit that we were not at all sure—for we know more of those present in the room by their appearance than by their names. Immediately Mr. Rosenberg, who it appeared was once an important member of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers' art department, drew out pencil and paper and sketched a face which we recognized at once.

The truth of the old saying that "one picture is worth a thousand words" was proved again. All through the meeting the artist-editor, with deft strokes, covered sheets of paper with sketches of the various speakers. We found in looking over a copy of The Advertiser that these sheets are a feature of the magazine.

* * *

Candles and Tugboats—Upstairs in the Blue Ship Tea Room at the tip of old T Wharf we were greeted at the companionway by the skipper, Miss Amy Dalrymple. Bobbie Stair, the collie dog, added a welcoming wag of the tail, and Jeremiah Snooks, the cat, slumbered on in complete indifference.

In the galley The Skipper showed us the gay array of pots and pans swinging from the beams—enough to take care of the 75 or so visitors who come on an average day. She also pointed out her own paintings of sea scenes far and near, which, with nets, glass floats and other salty decorations, adorn the walls. And presently we sat by the light of a candle—standing above picturesque "drip" formations—and devoured fruit cake. Outside three tugs lay cozily at their moorings. In one of them someone was executing a tap dance in the brightly lit cabin.

* * *

Frost on Screen—As the temperature nose-dived outside on Friday night, frost patterns formed on the Metropolitan screen. However, whatever performance may be staged by the thermometer during the week, these crystals will continue to appear at regular intervals. They are a part of a very interesting fast-motion film which is included in the Metropolitan's program. A whole night's growth of ice crystals on a window pane is shown in a few seconds.

* * *

Wharf Cats—What is a fish wharf without cats?

And although on T Wharf, fish markets have been replaced by tea rooms and the studios and apartments of artists and writers, the cats still hold their ground. But they are sleepy, well fed felines who look out at passing shipping with contemplative content instead of with ravenous eyes.

On Tuesday night we had the honor of meeting Tiny Tim, a tiger cat. He introduced himself by stepping suddenly on our shoulders en route to the roof—and then a little later made a dramatic entrance from a skylight. Tim began his life by the shores of Long Island. In pursuit of milk he met with a slight accident at the hoofs of a cow. In the course of recovery he was taken to Melrose, Mass.—then to Wellesley, Brighton and Southboro. But the call of the sea was too strong! He has found his desired haven at last in a cozy T Whart apartment.

* * *

Gate Opens—For some time a notice at the back of the new doughnut shop on Massachusetts Avenue stated that "The Gateway Dining Room will open about Nov. 1." Patrons of the counters at the front of the store have been watching with growing interest as this date slipped into the past, and tables, salt shakers, curtains, plants and other items of decoration have been slowly gathering beyond the iron gate. At last, on Tuesday it swung open. First to occupy the seats were 36 workers from the old and new Publishing House buildings.

In The Gateway a new system of service is introduced. Patrons save time by helping themselves to the first course, but waitresses attend to their needs after they are once seated.

* * *

"An Highway Shall Be There"—"Pardon me, but can you tell me where to get on to Route 1 again? I seem to have lost track of it somewhere." A year or two ago we were constantly accosted in these terms by motorists, wandering aimlessly around the Fenway. Now, however, route markings through the city have been made much more conspicuous. To take full advantage of these direct routes, many of them passing over newly-built sections of highway, we have found a new map of this district, just issued by Socony very useful. The new map gives special emphasis to the through highways as they pass into and out of the city.

We notice that this organization has joined the ranks of others in the same field in offering free touring service—for which until recent years it was necessary to pay the annual dues of one of the automobile associations. It is now only necessary to write to one of these touring bureaus and by return mail marked maps will be sent showing the quickest, or most picturesque routes to the destination mentioned.

Federal Court Term And New Grand Jury Ready for Business

The Grand Jury system in the United States was traced back to England's jolly monarch, King Charles II, by Judge Hugh D. McLellan in charging and impaneling the new Federal Grand Jury in the Federal Building yesterday. The jury was sworn in at the opening of the December term of the United States District Court here.

Judge McLellan defended the Grand Jury system and told the jurors that they came to serve as a part of a very old institution which existed long before the Constitution of the United States. He explained, that in the early days, the Grand Jury accused and tried persons for offenses. The latter power, however, has since been taken away and given to courts and judges, while now the Grand Jury's only duty is to accuse and indict.

Judge McLellan described the Grand Jury as a "bulwark between the people and the crown" and related the incident in the régime of King Charles II, when the Grand Jury refused to publicly indict one Shaftsdury, as requested by the King. Since that time, the Grand Jury has been known as a most honorable group of men, honestly and fairly returning indictments and faithfully keeping the secret trusts reposed in them.

"I suppose," the senior justice in the United States District Court here, said in his charge, "that because the grand jury has been so great and important a part of the judicial in most of the English-speaking countries of the world that it was decided by the framers of the Constitution to provide 'that no man shall be tried for a capital or other serious offenses except upon indictment by a grand jury.' "I urge you gentlemen to proceed with caution in voting and returning indictments," Judge McLellan warned the newly-sworn jurors who will serve for three months.

State Must Find Work for 25,000 On Federal Order

Hopkins Wires Bartlett to Add More Projects to CWA Payroll

Massachusetts was called on today to boost its quota of men under the CWA from 97,000 to 121,750.

This order issuing from Washington called upon Massachusetts to act immediately to find projects for an additional 25,000 men. Although the Civil Works Board has been bending every effort to reach the 97,000 men quota, it accepted the new mandate with a prompt intensification of its activities.

Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the Civil Works board, received the announcement from Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Civil Works Administrator, this morning and quickly notified the local administrators to send in additional projects.

The increase in the quota was agreeably received as an opportunity to provide work for a greater number of the white collar group.

The telegram from Mr. Hopkins read: "You are hereby assigned an additional quota of 25,000 men bringing the total men assigned to your State up to 121,750 persons. These additional persons have been transferred for assignments to local projects from the unallocated balance of the federal project quota for your State. You are directed to place these persons at work immediately."

Already the Civil Works Board has provided work for about 70,000 persons at a total expenditure of over $10,000,000.

Mr. Bartlett accepted the mandate with characteristic determination. It will be a stiff job, he observed, but somehow the jobs will be obtained.

A check-up system on the account of the municipalities in their prosecution of civil works projects has been started under the direction of Mr. William B. Coy, member of the state board.

Today Mr. Coy sent to all the local administrators throughout the State the following letter: "Mr. Charles Cleary and Mr. Paul Viano, members of the civil works organization, you are directed to permit them to examine such records as they desire relating to the employment and payment of men under the CWA program."

In the meantime between 30 and 40 projects were approved, representing such diversified activities as road grading, brush cutting, statistical work, library work, drainage, painting and administration. Most of the projects today were small, representing expenditures of a few thousand dollars and giving work to under 100 men each.

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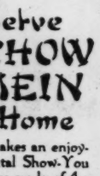

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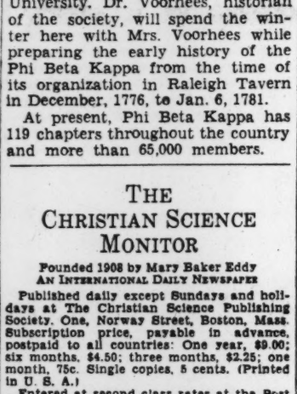

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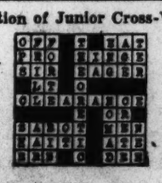

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ROGER & GALLET TOILET SOAP

Beauty of Paris Retained at Night By Floodlighting

Somber Stone Structures Increased in Glory by Clever Staging

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—By day a city of dull gray stone nebulous and somber under the late autumnal mists; by night a resplendent capital of buildings, bathed in brilliant light—this is the Paris prophesied by recent progress in floodlighting "La ville lumière."

The Cathedral of Notre Dame and the Palais Royal have just been added to the already considerable number of architectural monuments which have been transfigured by cleverly planned lighting arrangements.

The artistry of the Gothic sculpture and carvings on the cathedral façades glowed with a new beauty, a phosphorescent glory. The chiaroscuro of the ancient stone adds to the interest and the charm of the pattern in light. At the foot of the towering south transept the quiet waters of the Seine reflected in a thousand soft scintillations the lacelike loveliness of the cathedral.

The simpler elegance of the Palais Royal gleamed in classic symmetry against the night sky. Its illumination seemed to symbolize rejuvenation, for the old palace built for Cardinal Richelieu is now being restored.

At the other end of the Avenue de l'Opéra, the great copper-crowned bulk of the Opéra was also illuminated recently and so was the whole of the avenue itself, although this was not a permanent step. The Place de la Concorde, however, with its two fountains of liquid silver light and its slender shaft of slightly roseate radiance—the obelisk—is regularly floodlit. So, too, are the graceful Grecian columns of the Madeleine, and, on special occasions the more robust Roman colonnade of the Palais Bourbon opposite, on the other side of the Seine.

Far up the Champs Elysées the Arc de Triomphe glows in a gentle golden light, as if anxious not to overawe the Eternal Flame which flickers unceasingly underneath, at the grave of the Unknown Soldier. While, towering up over them all, the Eiffel Tower flashes, twinkles and glares in monstrous splendor, as if conscious of being the pioneer of the whole movement.

Paris Becomes a City of Light

By Mondial—The Christian Science Monitor.

The Place de la Concorde, With the Madeleine in Background

English Youth Gets Insight Into Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEK, Eng.—The value of linking industry with school life is being emphasized at various schools in the North of England where pupils, nearing the school-leaving age, are given a practical insight into their town's chief industry.

An example of this may be seen in the Leek Council School, where pupils from 12 to 14 years of age are being taught weaving, which, it is said, will be of great advantage to them should they follow this career. Miniature looms made to scale by boys attending the school are mounted on desks in one classroom.

The scheme was commenced with the idea of giving the girls a practical insight into the mechanism of the silk mill looms, it is explained, and manufacturers have admitted that the training thus given at school is of inestimable value when the girls enter the mills. There is a growing feeling in the industrial north that these practical methods of linking the school with industry should be adopted on a wider scale than at present.

Tent-City To House Oklahoma Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Families of widows, lacking breadwinners, are to be provided for in a tent-city seven miles out in the country in a new social service experiment, it is announced by the County Charity Administration here.

The site is a fertile 150-acre tract already owned by the County and used as a poor farm. The tents will be eventually replaced by permanent wooden apartment barracks. Raised wooden floors are to be used beneath the tents.

Next summer inhabitants of the "charity camp" will be supplied with equipment and seeds for a huge community garden and encouraged to can and keep as much of their own food as possible, thus bringing them nearer self-support.

"We have families of widows with children and families where neither the man nor woman is able to work," said Mr. R. V. Boyer, county social service director. "The federal relief program doesn't touch them. They are not the type eligible to the county poor farm. They live now all over the city, and the County pays their rent and buys their groceries.

Germans Use Coal as Pawn In Politics of Polish Silesia

Warsaw's Nonaggression Treaty With Soviet Russia Opens New Markets—Railway From Katowice to Gdynia Built With French Assistance

This is the second of two articles on conditions in Upper Silesia, a province rich in natural resources, separated from Germany by the Versailles Treaty and which now, in the hands of Poland, presents one of the most controversial points in the discussions of European boundaries.

By Robert Mackray

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KATOWICE, Poland—The difficult economic situation existing in this country in 1922 when the Geneva convention regulating the relations between the Poles and Germans came into effect was eased appreciably by a provision that Germany was to take 500,000 tons of coal a month. This tended to reduce any break in the economic life of the area, or disruption of "Big Business" interests.

It was hoped that the Poles and Germans would shake down together and accept the position, but for three years there was what can only be described as an uneasy peace. Certainly no reconciliation took place.

In 1925 the provision in regard to the taking of coal by Germany came up for renewal, but Germany refused to renew it except on conditions that Poland would not accept, and the result was a customs war between the two countries, which still persists, though somewhat modified since by special agreements. The customs war was disastrous for some time to Polish Silesia.

Large Amount of Smuggling

Today the province has no trade in the official sense with Germany, but there is an immense amount of smuggling across the frontier which is greatly facilitated by what are termed "cards of circulation." These are permits to cross and recross the frontier without hindrance daily for business purposes; as many as 350,000 are in use, mainly by Poles coming from the German side to work on the Polish. There are 600,000 Poles in German Silesia, and most of them live near the boundary.

Germany thought that the customs war, with the cessation of the large coal shipments, would bend Poland to its will, but in 1926 the Poles, due to a general coal strike in England, found new markets in Sweden and other Baltic lands.

Prosperity returned to Polish Silesia, and continued to increase up to 1929, when the first waves of the world recession struck Poland, and a change was evident. Unemployment became rife, and most of all in Polish Silesia, as orders fell away and less and less coal was produced; today there are 150,000 unemployed in the province—a sufficient indication of the position which now obtains.

Percentage of Employed Capital

During the prosperous years there came to be a somewhat better understanding between the Poles and the Germans. Both masters and men were making money, but this was really the only thing they had in common. Racial animosity was always near the surface. Some changes took place in the ownership of mines and other properties, and capital other than German was introduced. The trend was away from the Germans, and to some extent favored the Poles.

Today of the capital employed the Germans hold 52 per cent; the Poles 20 per cent; the Americans 13 per cent (in the Giesche zinc and other industries worked in connection with the Anaconda interests); the French 8 per cent; the Czechoslovaks 4 per cent, and "all others" 3 per cent.

Before the world recession began the Poles contemplated constructing a railway from Katowice to Gdynia, their new port on the Baltic, in order to have a shorter and more direct route on their own territory for coal shipments than that then in use.

With French assistance they have built this through line, but it was not opened until the spring of this year, and of course suffers from the reduced demand for coal by impoverished customers. It may be noted in passing that this main trunk railway is symptomatic of Polish policy which seeks to shift, as far as possible, the axis of its trade and commerce from east-west to south-north: it is an outcome of the customs war with Germany.

Polish policy has aided Silesian economy through its new attitude toward Soviet Russia. The non-aggression treaty recently signed has been accompanied by an economic arrangement by which Poland is granting large credits to Russia, and an improvement in the iron and steel production of the province is directly due to large orders from Moscow, eventual payment for which is guaranteed by the Polish Government to the extent of 100 per cent; formerly it gave a guarantee of only 50 per cent.

Poland naturally favors its own people, but the Germans have benefited from the natural efforts to aid the economic position of the region. Hence the prolonged truce—a peace of self-interest. What about politics? In point of fact the Germans in Polish Silesia have a good deal of power even politically.

Polish Silesia is autonomous, and the German element has at present seven elected representatives in the Diet, which has a total of 48 members, of whom the Poles have 38. The Poles, however, are split into two parties about equal in numbers but violently opposed to each other except on foreign policy.

One party supports the provincial government and is Pilsudskist; the other is led, though he is not a member of the Diet, by Mr. Wojciech Korfanty, who has a strong local following because he headed several anti-German insurrections when a settlement regarding Upper Silesia was in doubt; he has long been an opponent of General Pilsudski.

Germans Lead in Diet

In the Diet, it will be seen, the Germans hold the balance; no doubt they make the most of this advantage as occasion and opportunity serve. But Hitlerism must now tend to unite the Polish politicians. If a nation of partisans, the Poles are even more a nation of patriots. And they would be prompt to grow apprehensive over talk of revisions affecting Silesian territory.

Whatever some Germans in Polish Silesia think of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, all of them are to be reckoned as Hitlerite. Yet Hitlerism must recoil on the economic situation, and this may keep neutral and silent some of those most interested in the industries.

At the moment the truce continues; the Poles at least go about their business as if nothing was to be feared. They have a strong man in Mr. Michael Graszinski, and the local Germans lack a leader, for the Prince of Pless, who by birth and landownership might occupy that position, is no politician. Pressure comes continually from outside, but the danger is not immediate.

Road Beautification Planned in Tennessee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Tennessee highways leading into the four largest cities of the State—Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville—will be beautified with shrubs bought with $130,000 in federal funds obtained through the Civil Works Administration, Mr. Frank W. Webster, highway commissioner, has announced.

The beautification projects will give employment to 1140 men during December, January and February. Native southern shrubs will be used and in this section alone 66,220 such shrubs will be planted.

'New Deal' Phrase Borrowed From Twain

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—President Roosevelt today conceded that his most famous phrase—the New Deal—was not his own. It came, he admitted, from Mark Twain's novel, "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court."

The occasion for the admission was the presentation to the President of the gold medal of the International Mark Twain Society by Mr. Cyril Clemens, a nephew of the great American humorist. The medal was awarded in recognition of the literary quality of the President's campaign speeches.

Atlantic City Opens Schools for Adults With CWA Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 5—Public school officials here are finding a cherished dream coming true in the form of a widespread grown-up hunger for knowledge.

Opening of classes tonight in the evening schools inaugurated with the aid of Civil Works Administration funds will find 1500 persons enrolled, practically all of them adults, and registrations still pouring in.

Unlike grade and high school and college courses, the government-sponsored experiment in this city does not require any definite background of credits and hours, diplomas and certificates. Anyone from 16 to old age who wishes to know more about some subject may come and learn.

The applications are a source of amazement to teachers who studied them. Twenty women, including several school-teachers, were among the 80 persons who asked for instruction in automobile mechanics. The 30 who applied the first registration night for a class in marine navigation included three women.

At another school where evening vocational training is offered to Negro women most of the 105 so far enrolled have asked for the dress-making course. Of the 465 signed thus far for white women's vocational work at another building, the majority preferred typing and other commercial subjects.

The evening school experiment will continue through the first week of April. Federal funds will pay unemployed teachers, recruited for these classes, at the rate of $15 a week. Atlantic City supplies buildings, light and heat.

Strong, Heavy-Duty Steel Obtained by Laboratory Tests

Four Years of Turning Out White-Hot Ingots in College Workshop Finally Results in Success for Carnegie Research Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—Four years of turning out white-hot steel ingots in a college laboratory, and then, finally, success that means that steel men now are able to obtain a uniform grade of steel for heavy-duty purposes. That's the story Dr. C. H. Herty Jr., director of the research staff of the metallurgical advisory board to Carnegie Institute of Technology, is able to tell today.

What is more, he has two little bars of steel to back up his story. These bars recently were taken from a room whose temperature is kept at between 40 and 100 degrees below zero and were struck by a hammer. One very nearly snapped in two; the other put up a fight and, although apparently a duplicate of the first, was only slightly bent and torn by the blow.

The reason? Dr. Herty and his assistants, Dr. G. R. Fitterer and Mr. C. F. Christopher, have found what they proclaim to be the most successful deoxidizer yet discovered for steel making. But it took 60 steel ingots—three pigs of metal melted down in a 300-pound electric laboratory furnace and poured off into six molds containing different deoxidizing agents—and in the sixtieth ingot the right result was obtained.

In steel circles they tell you that the principal problem in finishing a "heat" of steel is this process of deoxidizing. The old way was to add ferromanganese to the metal and to put in a "pinch" of silicon and aluminum.

Dr. Herty four years ago set out on a new chemical byway. He decided to experiment not with these metals themselves, but with their oxides—manganese oxide, silica and alumina. Oddly enough, he calculated his results in advance and simply performed the experiments to prove them. And proved they were, by the little bar of steel that refused to snap.

The agent he and his assistants produced to do the deoxidizing job was called by them "silico-manganese," and today it has been put to practical tests in open-hearth steel production in Pittsburgh steel mills.

Once again, Dr. Herty said, the laboratory and the workshop get together and results follow.

Tax Utopia Found in Alaska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—A proposed measure to be introduced in Congress would open the Anette Island Indian reservtion to mineral development by any American citizens. As it is now, the island resources are held exclusively for the natives. Fisheries resources are leased in a similar manner.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

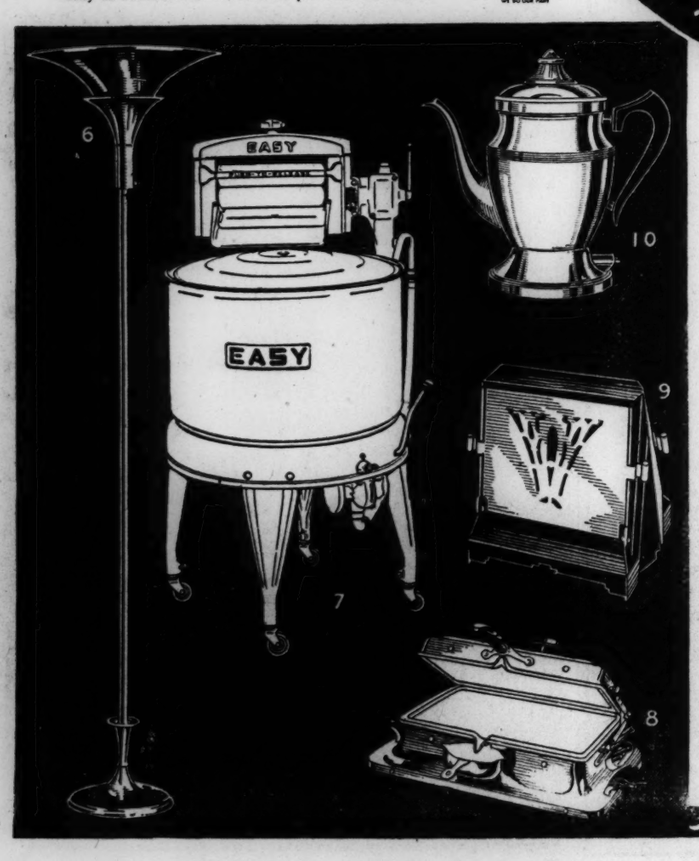
1. NESCO CASSEROLE $5.50
This has been a popular little cooker, ever since we first mentioned it early last year, probably because it cooks so many things so well, is easy and economical to use, and costs so little to buy.

2. HOTPOINT FOOD MIXER $22.50
The General Electric Hotpoint Mixer is built to do a speedy and thorough job of mixing, beating, stirring, whipping, and juice extracting. Also drops oil for dressings and mixes beverages. Complete with two bowls.

3. CORD TENSION SET $2.25
This handy little cord reel keeps the cord at just the right length at all times, feeding more out or rolling up slack out of the way as required. It is particularly convenient for ironing. Comes complete with cord.

4. HOTPOINT VALUE-MATIC IRON $4.95
This quick heating, full automatic Hotpoint iron weighs only five pounds, but does the work of a six-pound iron. Draws 800 watts (25 per cent faster). Full-size ironing surface. Has button nooks. Heavily chrome plated.

5. GENERAL ELECTRIC KITCHEN CLOCK $5.25
The new Hostess electric kitchen wall clock comes in seven colors: green, ivory, white, black, blue, orange, and yellow. It is seven and one-half inches in diameter—easy to read and one hundred per cent accurate.



6. TORCHIERE LAMP $11.50
A torchiere lamp directs light to the ceiling and reflects it softly about the room. No glare—kind to the eyes. This Miller Torchiere is nickel and black. We are also featuring another Miller lamp—a combination floor lamp and torchiere, bronze and gold, at $19.95.

7. EASY WASHER $69.50
This Easy was formerly $69.50 without an electric pump and with an ordinary wringer. Now it has been improved by adding both a pump and the new Easy No-slip Safety Wringer—at no increase in price.

8. DOMINION SANDWICH QUEEN $7.95
The Sandwich Queen is really more than a bread and sandwich toaster, for, while it toasts beautifully, it also grills bacon, fries chops, steak, ham or eggs and even bakes griddle cakes.

9. ROYAL ROCHESTER TOASTER $3.50
This is a particularly attractive toaster, small and neat, yet toasting two full-sized slices at a time . . . Bright chromium finish with contrasting black trim.

10. ROYAL ROCHESTER PERCOLATOR $5.95
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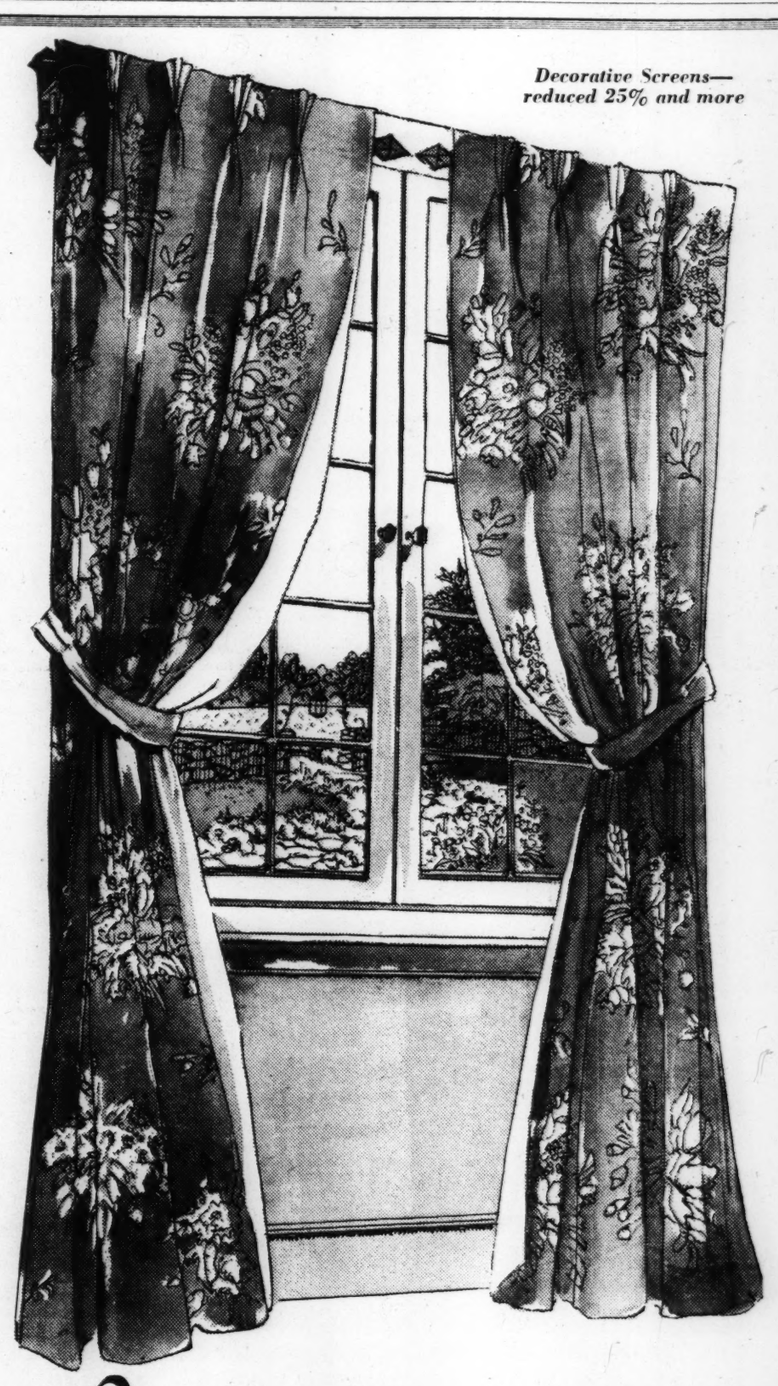

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$21 pr. — Heavy King Cord with cord loop tops; 50 inches wide; 2½ yards long. Lined with cream satine. With bands. Comes in green, blue, or gold.

$17 pr. — Moire with band edge of contrasting color; French pleated tops; lined with cream satine; 50 inches wide; 2½ yards long. Comes in gold, plum or green.

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World's Greatest Birch Tree Claimed by Massachusetts Town

Giant Specimen Which May Be 200 Years Old Is 18 Feet in Circumference, 80 Feet in Height and Has Limbs as Big as Trunk of Normal Birch

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Mass. — Mother Nature has raised a giant in Massachusetts, a giant with its "toes" deep in the earth and its "head" dusting the world's blue ceiling. It is a white birch tree.

Now, in all the realm of the forest, white birch never has been accused of being an overweight giant like the redwood. Even if it attains the girth of the average man, it usually considers itself as "something to talk about."

But residing atop Hogback Mountain here is a white birch 18 feet in circumference and approximately 80 feet tall. Although its size does not even constitute a challenge to California's redwood towers, as a birch it is "some tree."

But this giant challenges the world to produce a larger white birch, reports the American Forestry Association, the Massachusetts Department of Conservation, and the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Some of its branches extend approximately 30 feet from the trunk and are as large as the trunks of the ordinary white birches with which most persons are familiar.

The secret of the tree's size remains a mystery, for it stands in the midst of a grove of normal white birches which show no promise of reaching the giant class.

Mr. G. H. Collingwood, forester of the American Forestry Association, says the "causes for this large size and comparatively greater age must rest in a combination of soil, climate and hereditary factors coupled with the fortunate happenings which resulted in its being left standing when other trees were cut.

"Perhaps the very fact that it is a knobby, gnarly 'wolf' tree, discouraged the wood choppers when they went into that particular lot seeking pine logs or fire wood."

The forester pointed out that the "age of such a tree can never be truly given without knowing its complete history or else after the tree is cut down and the rings counted.

"Assuming that it is 70 inches in diameter, this would give an average radius of 35 inches. I think it is safe to say that a large round-headed tree such as this is may average five or six rings to the inch, which would make it somewhere between 175 and 210 years old. Were the rings closer together, of course the tree would be considerably older.

"Under ordinary circumstances white birch trees attain a height of 75 feet and diameters of 4½ feet from the ground of 18 to 20 inches. This tree is not much higher than the average, but surprisingly larger in diameter."

Although the repairs would cost little, they would save this giant for many years to come. The tree surgery necessary consists for the most part of cleaning out the hollows and filling them with cement, sealing the broken branch ends so that the sap will not be drained from the tree and thus shorten its life.

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Boston Events

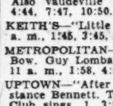
TONIGHT

Theaters

"ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON" (Plymouth). Wholesome comedy of Middle Western life. 8:30.

"THE FIRST APPLE" (Shubert). Conrad Nagel and Irene Purcell. 8:15.

"S. S. TENACITY" (Peabody Playhouse). Two young men, planning to sail for Canada from a French port after the war, are involved in various adventures. 8:30.



Movies

BOSTON — Ann Harding in "The Right to Romance." Miss Harding in the rôle of a doctor who, after a brief excursion into romantic luxury, returns gratefully to humanitarian work. Also vaudeville acts. 10:19 a. m., 1:36, 4:44, 7:47, 10:50.

KEITH'S—"Little Women." 9:45, 11:45 a. m., 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN—"Hoopla," with Clara Bow, Guy Lombardo's orchestra on stage. 11 a. m., 1:58, 4:50, 7:42, 10:30.

UPTOWN—"After Tonight," with Constance Bennett. The American Legion Glee Club sings. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

STATE—Joan Crawford in "Dancing Lady" with Clark Gable and Franchot Tone. An "Our Gang" comedy too. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

ORPHEUM — "Christopher Bean," with Marie Dressler and Lionel Barrymore. Among vaudeville acts is unusual performing dog. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Take a Chance," musical comedy, and "The Mad Game," kidnaping racketeer story. Paramount at 9:19 a. m., 12:05, 2:51, 5:37, 8:23. Fenway at 12:55, 3:35, 6:15, 8:55.

Music

JOHN GRUBER — Piano recital in Jordan Hall. Mozart's Sonata in F major; Beethoven's Sonata in D minor, and other numbers by Chopin, Debussy, Rachmaninoff. 8.

Other Events

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS—Third lecture in adult education series on "American Law and Civil Rights," by James P. Roberts. Room 355, Little Building. 8.

TOMORROW

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Recital by George Millrood, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

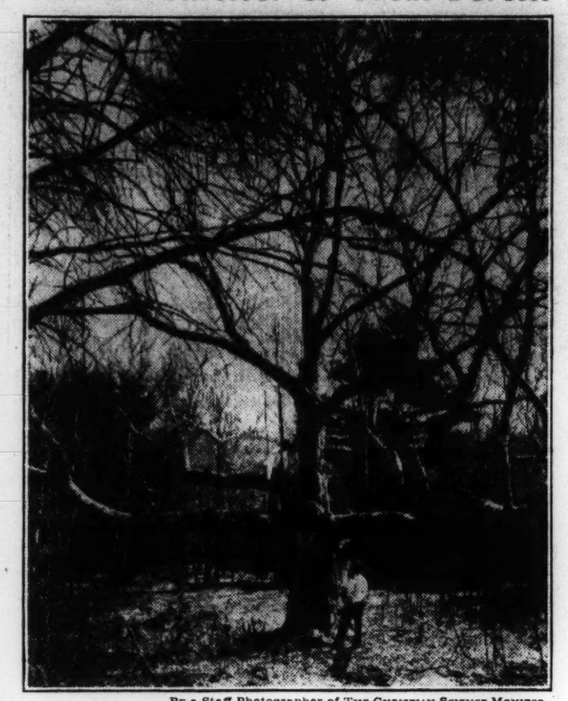
Other Events

ART MUSEUM — Free Guidance: "Portrait Sculpture," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

UNIVERSITY CLUB — Parent-Faculty Conference on problems of college education, with special reference to program and experience of Bennington College. Sessions begin at 10 a. m.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION — Laurence Binyon, guest speaker. At Junior League Clubhouse, Zero Marlborough Street. 3:30.

Gnarled Survivor of Great Forests



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Giant Birch Tree at Northfield, Mass.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Railroad Stories	Piano recital	Five o'clock revue: popular	Skippy sketch; Soloist; orch.
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Holiday program..		
5:30	Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart, recorded program.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	The Wizard of Oz.	The Cosmopolitans	
6:00	N. E. Conservatory	Evening Tattler;	Music; reports.	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Westminster Choir	records; talks.	Local dance music	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports.	News; soloist.	"Black and Blue"	Vera Van; orch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas	Your Folks & Mine	Local dance music	CBS dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Vocal program	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news.
7:15	John Herrick; orch.	Popular soloists.	Just Plain Bill..	Fischer Orchestra.
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter.	Lum and Abner.	Ensemble; chorus.	Talk, "Taxation".
7:45	Hollywood Preview.	The Goldbergs.	Boake Carter.	Brunswick Orch.
8:00	Network serial	Bert Lahr; George	Vocal trio; orch.	String ensemble.
8:15	mystery story	Olsen's music.	Edwin C. Hill.	Vocal trio.
8:30	Dangerous Paradise..	Stage Show of the	Albert Spalding;	"As I See It".
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Air: Variety.	soloists; orch.	Mixed quartet.
9:00	20,000 Years in Sing	Troubadours, with	Philadelphia Orch.	Dance program.
9:15	Sing, sketch.	Paul Muni	"The Town Crier"	Organ recital.
9:30	John McCormack,	Leo Reisman's Or-	Lombardo Orch.;	Le Paradis Band..
9:45	tenor; concert orch.	chestra; soloist.	Burns and Allen.	Reports; news.
10:00	Address, President	Barnyard Music	Fred Waring's	Program from the
10:15	Roosevelt, at 25th	and male quartet	Pennsylvanians	Boston Arena.
10:30	anniversary Federal	Address, President	Soloist; 2 pianos..	Roosevelt talk.
10:45	Council of Churches	Roosevelt	Reports; news.	Program from the
11:00	Reports; sports.	Forecasts; news	Meyer Davis Le	Boston Arena.
11:15	News flashes.	Ted Weems' Orch.	Paradis Band	Male Chorus.
11:30	Enric Madriguera	Jack Denny and	Ozzie Nelson and	Sign off.
11:45	and his orchestra.	his orchestra.	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:00 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "the Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:00 WEEI, Henrietta Schumann, concert pianist.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, University Extension: "Helpful Hints for Pianists," lecture.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: "Ancient Art of Minstrelsy."
2:30 WAAB, Request recordings, Philadelphia Orchestra.
3:30 WNAC, Student Federation: "Contrasts in the Americas," talk.
3:45 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor; vocal and instrumental soloists.
4:15 WBZ, Address, Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, from London.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Captain Diamond's Adventures," sea story sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee Hour: Ruth Sienczynski, child pianist; Judith Anderson, Theater Guild star; Val and Ernie Stanton; Tamara, Russian singer.
8:30 WNAC, "Voice of America," with Prof. William Lyon Phelps; music.
8:45 WBZ, Mishkan Tefila Jubilee; speakers; tabernacle choir.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," sketch of pioneer days.
9:15 WNAC, Kostelanetz Orchestra; soloists; mixed chorus.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Congress of American Industry: Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Robert Lund, speakers.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Deems Taylor; soloists.
10:00 WNAC, Sevitzky's Orchestra; Prof. Rogers; Maria Koussevitzy; chorus.
10:00 WAAB, Casa Loma Orchestra; Irene Taylor; Do Re Mi Trio.
10:45 WAAB, Harlem Serenade: Hall Johnson Singers; Hopkins's Orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, Charity Ball of 1933: speakers; soloists; orchestras.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy early tonight, becoming fair and colder late tonight, continuing Thursday; temperatures will fall below freezing Thursday night; moderate to fresh southwest to northwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow or rain and slightly colder tonight; Thursday fair and colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and colder tonight, preceded by rain; Thursday fair and colder.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh south shifting to northwest winds over north portion and fresh to strong southwest shifting to northwest winds over south portion; weather overcast with rain tonight; partly cloudy on Thursday.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 1:48 p. m., Thursday 2:25 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 8.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:44 p. m.

Alaska Juneau Mining

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company estimates November gross at $254,500, compared with $260,500 in November, 1932, and 11 months' gross at $2,951,000, compared with $2,858,500 in the corresponding period of last year.

Dairy Farmers Of Massachusetts Voice Complaint

Tell of Declining Volume of Trade Though Close to Chief Markets

A split in dairy farmer ranks promising revision in the federal code for New England was encountered today at the continued public hearing on the milk situation.

From Massachusetts farm interests came the complaint that, living in a consumer state absorbing a large part of New England's produced milk, the farmer is being driven out of business.

Figures were produced to show that in 1910 Massachusetts was basking in the sunlight of a dairy prosperity supporting 192,000 cows. In 1930 this number had dropped to 132,000 while production by northern New England farmers was rapidly increasing.

Under the theory that the farther away from the market the less the cost of production, local farm interests insisted that something should be done to protect the close-to-market farmer.

Code Revision Supported

A partial agreement to this stand was taken by Dr. Howard B. Ellenberger, chairman of the Governor's Dairy Advisory Board, who recommended that consideration be given to revising the code which deals with the greater Boston market. He agreed that conditions in districts two and three lying along the North and South shores warranted special treatment not provided in the existing code.

Primarily, the Governor's board is interested in the welfare of all the farmers as indicated in further recommendations for the passing of a larger share of the consumer's dollar along to the farmer.

Local farmers took their stand on the platform that labor costs, taxes and feed prices were higher close to the Boston market than in northern New England.

The Massachusetts farmer feels that the code does not take his conditions into consideration, thus discriminating in favor of his competitors.

Shipping to Diverse Markets

A further code revision was recommended by Dr. Ellenberger to fit the case of the Mt. Mansfield creamery, shipping as a single unit into the Boston market, protected by the code, and yet also shipping into the unprotected Providence market.

This segregation of production was considered unfair competition.

Before turning its attention to the plight of the farmer, the meeting continued yesterday's efforts to set the proper balance of representation on the board of arbitration between consumer, producer and distributor.

Wide Viewpoint Needed

Judge Cleaves, chairman of the board, made a pertinent remark on this subject when he declared that "No member was fairly installed who did not feel himself representative not of a single group, but of the whole dairy industry."

Dr. Ellenberger spoke in favor of a fair producer membership on the board and also a single consumer representation.

For his part, Mr. Frederick Snyder, New England milk administrator, thought that any organization should feel happy for having brought about federal intervention.

"Herein," he said, "lies the first real opportunity for dairy interests to adjust themselves to a stable program."

November Dividend Changes

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Unfavorable dividend changes in November were fewer, except for August, 1932, than in any month since November, 1929, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York. Favorable changes, on the other hand, were exceeded in number in only two months of the last two years.

Many Minks Are Mere Marmots And Bureau Wants to Say So

What's in a name?

Shakespeare's gentle Juliet was never more perplexed by this significant question than the rank and file of present-day shoppers, judging by the December bulletin of the Boston Better Business Bureau, Inc., which presents "a case against misleading trade names."

The Bureau's case is founded on the premise that it is easier to do business with people who trust you, and that the more merchants can remove the feeling of risk in buying from the public mind, the more prosperous will retail business become.

It is a well-known fact that a leopard can't change his spots, but the Bureau's bulletin indicates plainly enough that a good many merchants have the knack of putting a rabbit into the hat and pulling a beaver out. The Bureau does not belittle the clever process of dyeing furs which enables a bunny to change his "spots" or even a polecat to invade a lady's wardrobe in some fluffy disguise.

The case hinges on advertising practices which the Bureau contends are misleading to the public. The Bureau contends that relatively few shoppers realize that French beaver is dyed rabbit or that Hudson seal is muskrat. What the Bureau proposes is that merchants advertise their furs in this way: "beaver-dyed rabbit; seal-dyed muskrat, and mink-dyed marmot." This suggestion conforms to the rules on furs prescribed by the Federal Trade Commission.

By putting a woodchuck on the display rack in a mink's clothing in an effort to conceal its true identity, one can almost infer without the aid of any parenthetic explanation that the merchant himself would come under the category: "sheep-dyed wolf."

"The two usual excuses for using misleading trade names, without qualification," the bulletin explains, "are that there is not room in the advertising to put in a qualification or to give it any prominence, and that the public knows the true meaning without qualification.

"A better way is to eliminate misleading trade names entirely. In accepting misleading trade names invented by manufacturers and passing them on to the public in consumer advertising, the retailer is hurting himself and all retail business by confusing and arousing suspicion of the public. He is playing the manufacturers' game at the expense of his own and the public's interest."

Maryland Casualty Co.

Stockholders of the Maryland Casualty Company of Baltimore voted in special meeting in favor of the recapitalization plan to reduce the par value of the company's capital stock from $2 a share to $1, and to increase the total authorized capitalization to $6,500,000.

Insure YOUR Car in the
Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company
Through the Agency of
HERMAN KANOLD
60 Robert Street, Roslindale Tel. Parkway 0857-W
Automobile Fire and Theft and Collision Insurance.
Fire Insurance on Buildings, Household Furniture, Contents of Stores and Offices.
Plate Glass, Burglary, Theft, and Life Insurance, etc.

The National Rockland Bank *of* Boston
Capital . . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . . $3,000,000
BOSTON OFFICE
50 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

Provide for Yourself
with a JOHN HANCOCK
ANNUITY
A guaranteed life income. Forms to cover different individual needs and circumstances.
John Hancock MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
U.S.M. 70 Years in Business

The Time is NOW
to try our low cost service
send us your cleansing, too
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
BROOKLINE call BEACON 1790

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins DEC. 11
Join Our 1934 CHRISTMAS CLUB

BAILEY'S CLEANERS & DYERS
MEN'S SUITS
Thoroughly cleansed to give that new look. Dyeing, repairing, relining done at your request.
BAILEY'S
CLEANSERS and DYERS
30 WASHBURN STREET, WATERTOWN
Middlesex 4561-2-3
BOSTON 26 West St. Han. 8128
BOSTON 608 Beacon St. Ken. 7938
WINCHESTER 17 Church St. Win. 0628
LEXINGTON 1711 Mass. Ave. Lex. 0441
CONCORD 47 Main St. Concord 429
NEEDHAM 968 Great Plain Ave. Needham 1730
AYER 40-B Main St. Ayer 63
NEWTON CENTRE 99 Union C. Newton 1027

THE GATE-WAY
252 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
NOW OPEN
SERVING COMPLETE MEALS
REASONABLE PRICES
11:30 to 2:30
SPECIAL EVENING MEAL, WEDNESDAYS

Romanes and Paterson
739 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Distinctive Christmas Gifts
Pleasing ★ Popular ★ Practical
LACE SCARFS of Cashmere or Shetland in eight colors
LACE SHAWLS of Cashmere, 48 inches square White, Sky Pink, Helio
CASHMERE SHAWLS ten beautiful colors
AUTO ROBES Self Colors or Scotch Plaids
SCARFS of soft Cashmere in many attractive shades
SWEATERS an endless variety of models
SWEATER SUITS for children, attractive colors
Hand Knitted STRING GLOVES lined—unlined for men and women
BERETS of Cashmere or Botany
SPORT HOSE STOCKINGS—MEN'S SOX in the finest of qualities
TWIN SWEATERS in Shetland, Botany and Indian Cashmere
KNIT SUITS Two and three-piece models in Shetland, Botany, Cashmere or Silk and Wool
Prices are at the lowest level in our history

Dominant Gifts of Luggage for a MAN

Both are of smooth russet cowhide. The 18-inch bag has zipper closing and tan cloth lining. Ten dollars. The 18-inch overnight case is built on a wooden frame for lightness. Fourteen fifty.
London Harness Company
SIXTY FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON

At the Sign of the Red
JOY IN SAVING MEANS JOY IN GIVING
LET'S MAKE SOMEBODY ELSE HAPPY this Christmas. Never was there a time when the true spirit of the day was so needed. Children . . . and grown-ups in all walks of life will have a cheerless and lonesome 25th of December unless we share our blessings with them.
● To give ourselves the joys of giving we must save . . . in unexpected places.
● That is why I suggest eating at the Waldorf . . . where you are sure to save . . . actual savings of fifteen to twenty-five cents a meal. You will have delicious meals, cooked in splendid fashion, at prices that will astonish you.
● Let yourself reap the reward of making someone's Christmas a happy one. Save and the joys of Christmas will be yours.
Waldorf's Wednesday Joy Specials
Served from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Boiled Salmon
Cream Sauce
Green Peas
Potatoes
Rolls and Butter
25c
Served from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Roast Fresh Dressed Native Turkey
Giblet Gravy
Cranberry Sauce
Hubbard Squash
Dressing
Mashed Potatoes
Rolls and Butter
35c
J. J. Curry President
THE BIG SURPRISE.. December 20th
Those Good Waldorf Eating Places
If all places were like the Waldorf there would be no need of Pure Food Laws

London to Sydney Airplane Service Set at Three Days

Kingsford-Smith Believes That Time Will Be Made Next Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Recent record flights by Air Commodore Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith and Mr. C. T. P. Ulm, the former "solo" and the other in a large commercial airplane, have again directed strong attention in this country to the time factor in air journeys from England to Australia. This has been particularly applicable because tenders for the carriage of mails between the two countries contain provision for a minimum time of ten days, against the approximately seven days taken by Smith and Ulm. The Melbourne Centenary air race next year is also emphasizing the importance of the subject.

Australian airmen believe that the winner of that race will have to traverse the route in from two and a half to three and a half days. Commodore Kingsford-Smith thinks the latter time will be good enough to win. The Chief of the Air Staff, Air Commodore Stanley J. Goble, thinks that the time will be less than that.

A detailed analysis of the possibilities of airplane service between London and Sydney was made by Mr. Sydney J. Moir, president of the New South Wales Aero Club, who himself has done the great transworld flight. "With airplane engines in their present state of development, it is possible for the flight from London to Sydney to be made within three days, allowing for night flying and relief pilots," he said.

"The aerial distance between the two cities is about 12,000 miles," he added. "There are already several reliable makes of airplanes which consistently cruise at 250 miles an hour. A pilot flying solo could make Sydney from London in one of these machines, flying only ten hours and covering 3000 miles a day, in four days.

"But assuming that the same machine was flown by relief pilots, with ample provision for fueling on the journey, it would be possible for 22 hours to be flown daily and a distance of 5000 to 6000 miles covered. With favorable conditions, the journey from London to Sydney could be done within from 48 to 50 hours. This is not a fantastic estimate, as these fast times are being maintained over established air routes at present. The recent flights of Kingsford-Smith and Ulm show how easily such a service could be established."

Big Corn Loan Negotiated

ODEBOLT, Iowa, Dec. 6 (AP)—Preliminary steps for the largest individual corn loan in the State—and possibly in the nation—were completed here Dec. 4 with the sealing of 300,000 bushels of corn on the W. B. Adams farm. Mr. Robert Adams, who is handling the loan, said it would produce $135,000.

Rock Island

Short Cut to Sunshine Land!

QUICKEST
DAILY THROUGH SERVICE
by
41½ HOURS
Chicago to
PHOENIX
VIA
GOLDEN STATE
LIMITED
No Extra Fare

And it's just an overnight trip from Phoenix to Los Angeles.

Visit Southern Arizona en route to the Coast. Through service to Phoenix, San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara . . . only through service to Tucson, Chandler, Palm Springs, Agua Caliente . . . the low altitude way.

Shortest, quickest through service from St. Louis.

Radical reductions in rail fares and Pullman charges

For further details

T. J. Clancy, D.F. and P.A.
Rock Island Lines
408-10 Old South Bldg.
Boston, Mass.

1423A

ROCK ISLAND
THE ROAD OF UNUSUAL SERVICE

Railmobile Makes Its Bid for Economy In Railroad Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Like a fleet-footed pony express compared to the massive iron horse, a new kind of railroad vehicle, lighter, more economical and flexible in operation, has appeared in the line-up of new rail equipment being designed to help the railroads retrieve traffic lost to the buses.

The new vehicle—rubber tires and all—is nothing more nor less, with the exception of a few minor engineering changes, than an autobus on tracks. It was developed by Fairbanks, Morse & Company, in coöperation with the Chrysler Corporation and the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., after two years of experimentation during which a way was found to use pneumatic tires on railway tracks.

The new type of rubber-tired wheel is said to be "fool-proof" because a subben puncture will not throw it off the track nor jar the passengers noticeably. This is the biggest secret of the success of the new experiment.

An aluminum alloy safety ring inside the tire serves to withdraw the heat of running friction from the tire to the wheel proper, where it is quickly dissipated. But it serves another important purpose. It prevents the tire from completely collapsing in case of a blowout, as it leaves but a space of five-eighths of an inch between the tire and the wheel. A metal flange protruding from the tire keeps the wheel on the track.

Special bodies built on standard automobile chassis can be adapted either to passenger or freight use, and with a trailer added, a total of 31 passengers can be carried. It is recommended by the makers that railroads adopt such equipment for short runs where large trains are not needed. The Escabana & Lake Superior Railroad has already bought one unit, and an experimental unit is to be put into service on the Chicago & North Western Railroad, it is reported by the manufacturers.

Bolivia's Change Pleases League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The decision of the Bolivian Government to appoint a delegate to the League of Nations' Commission of Enquiry has been hailed with satisfaction by the South American press.

Bolivia's present attitude is a salutary and welcome change from her previous one, when she refused to take part in the deliberations.

La Prensa added: "When a nation is convinced that it has right on its side, it is usually only too willing to accept friendly intervention, especially when there can be no possible doubt as to the good intention of the mediator. Now, with Bolivia's declaration that she is quite ready to consider proposals towards a direct settlement of the dispute and the immediate reëstablishment of peace, the Chaco question enters on a new phase which it is possible to hope, this time, may be decisive."

Chilean newspapers, especially El Mercurio, are equally optimistic that peace is in sight in the Chaco, pointing to the more conciliatory messages that have recently emanated from La Paz, the Bolivian capital.

The League Chaco Commission, headed by Gen. Alexander Brown Robertson, has already left for Paraguay. It will also visit Bolivia.

Jackson Choir Wins Prize for Spirituals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—Negro spirituals were revived in a state-wide competition of singing groups held here in the Municipal Auditorium. The College Hill Choir of Jackson won the $50 first prize, and the Vicksburg Bethel Choir won the $25 second prize.

A large and appreciative audience enjoyed the program, promoted to encourage Negro groups in Mississippi to perpetuate the old melodies so characteristic of the race.

Each choir was allowed to sing two songs of its own choosing, the only restriction being that the selections used should be typical spirituals. Many familiar ones were sung, also others which were less familiar or unknown to many of the listeners. A great variety of songs made the program extremely pleasing, for there were practically no repetitions. The audience included many musicians and music lovers, and great enthusiasm was shown. The well-known quartet from the Piney Woods Negro School received long applause. The young Negro girl who played their accompaniments also joined with the four men in some of their songs.

Tennessee Reports Balanced Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—For the first time in 10 years the State of Tennessee has a balanced budget and some money in the Treasury. For the first time in four years teachers are receiving face value for the State's school warrants and other creditors are being paid when bills are presented.

When the present Governor, Mr. Hill McAllister, went into office in January of this year, there was a state deficit of $10,000,000, of which amount $8,500,000 was owing to teachers and $1,500,000 for supplies for the maintenance of state institutions. In the report of the financial situation of the State recently released it was shown that in addition to having paid these debts the State had a cash balance of $214,000.

The $10,000,000 deficit was met through a sale of state bonds to banks within the State, and this at a time when the State's bonds had little prestige on the eastern markets. Expenditures of the State have been cut more than $7,000,000 this year and State employees have been reduced in number from 7400 to 5200.

HOTEL MARTINIQUE BROADWAY at 32nd St.

SHOPPING HEADQUARTERS *in* NEW YORK

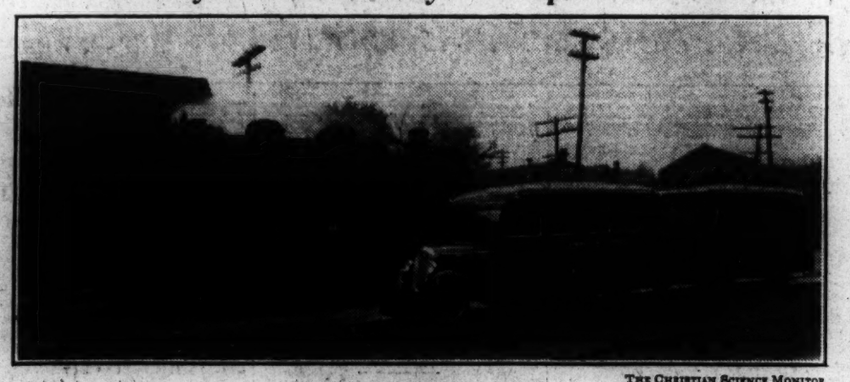
Stop here and have more time to shop

FIVE large department stores within TWO blocks. Private underground tunnel to PENN STATION and subway trains

Single room from $2.00 Double room from $3.00

49 THEATRES WITHIN 12 BLOCKS

Ready to Save Money and Speed Service



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Railmobile and Trailer

New Transportation Equipment Developed by Fairbanks, Morse & Company, Chicago, Alongside a Modern Locomotive.

Modern Bakery On Old Manor Site

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—On the site of an ancient manor house, where open fires once warmed the squire of Ardwick, mechanical ovens will now bake 20,000 loaves of bread a day.

The Manchester Coöperative Society has just erected a modern bakery where Ardwick Manor once stood. The Coöperative Society is very proud of it. The machinery contains a dough-dipper of a new pattern, which does in four minutes what may previously have taken as much as half an hour. The dough is dipped and delivered to the dividing machine without any handling at all.

Another piece of machinery saves the baker some trouble by putting a grease band round the dough before it enters the pans. This makes it unnecessary to grease and clean the pans by hand.

Sports Aid Peace Between Nations Of Balkan States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZAICHAR, Yugoslavia—Illustration of the value of international sport as a peace agency was given here recently when a team from Vidin, a little town in western Bulgaria, came for a football match.

The Bulgarian "eleven," and the 50 local "rooters" accompanying them were very cordially received at the border by a Serbian delegation and later upon arriving at their destination were heartily welcomed by the local Serbian people. The station was covered with Yugoslav and Bulgarian flags and practically the whole town turned out to see the guests.

The soldier musicians played with all their might, but even their loudest notes were drowned by the crowd's shouts of "Long Live Bulgaria." It was a holiday for Zaichar. Both hosts and guests rejoiced in the feeling of a family reconciled. Eighteen years ago the Bulgarians and Serbians fought in this valley and have been hostile ever since. Even now the long Bulgaro-Serbian boundary is guarded by intricate lines of barbed wire defenses and thousands of soldiers.

A committee of distinguished Serbs came from Belgrade to see and greet the Bulgarian players. This process of popular reconciliation is going forward in many Bulgaro-Yugoslav circles, arousing a great deal of hope and joy, though it also is believed to provoke a strong reaction of nationalism.

Geography Class Uses Airplane To See What Map Is Really Like

Flight Over Niagara Falls and Western New York Vitalizes Subject for School Children Wish Arithemetic Could Be as Lively

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Geography classes in the grade school at Cheektowaga, a suburban township near here, have gone air-minded. A lesson given from the cabin of an airplane soaring over western New York and the Niagara frontier recently settled the matter.

Offered the use of a regular transport airplane from an airport nearby, Miss Velma Heiman, principal of the school, approached the children's parents for consent to take them aloft. She was astonished at the readiness with which they consented.

"Sure, John can go," one mother wrote in reply to her message. "I would like to go too if there were room."

Piling into the airplane, the children were flown over the plains at the head of Lake Erie and watched the level ground rise and crumple up into hills out around East Aurora. Miss Heiman and Mr. Karl Day, the pilot, called out points of interest below.

Then, soaring northward toward Lake Ontario, the children saw the country level out again, viewed the dip of the Niagara escarpment and the spreading peach and apple orchards near by. They craned their necks to see the hazy spot far to the east which was the city of Rochester.

Back toward Niagara Falls the airplane swung, while the deep cut of the Niagara gorge, hewn by the river from the falls to the lake, glistened in the sunshine like a huge silver ribbon. The children traced the line of the river on the maps in the geography books they held in their laps.

Over the giant cataracts they flew and on up the river, across Grand Island, soon to be joined to the mainland by huge bridges. They then skimmed over Buffalo harbor, the railroad yards, the industrial section and dropped down again at the airport, having had a realistic lesson in geography that two weeks of schoolroom classes could not have taught them.

"Gee," said one auburn-haired youth, as he climbed out of the airplane, "wish there was some way of learning arithmetic that way too."

NEW PUMPS WILL DOT THE ROADS!!

NEW pumps in old locations! New pumps in new locations! That's the "AMERICAN" *MARCH AHEAD!* American pumps! American products! American quality! American service! All the way from Maine to Florida.

Pumps for your greater convenience! Pumps for your better service! Pumps that stand for quality! For honest values! For lower costs per mile.

AMOCO-GAS is the *original special* motor fuel! It sells for more because it costs more to make. It's different! It is no more to be confused with ordinary premium gasolines than diamonds are with rhinestones. There is no formula like AMOCO-GAS in the world. It's the finest motor fuel on earth!

Orange AMERICAN GAS is a *regular* gasoline—selling at regular gas price. It is an honest value—honestly described. It has a pure petroleum base. Orange AMERICAN GAS always was—and still is—the best gasoline at regular gas price!

"AMERICAN" MARCHES AHEAD! "AMERICAN" comes to *your* town! For greater service—higher quality—for honest values!

—from Maine to Florida!

ON THE AIR!
THE AMERICAN REVUE
with ETHEL WATERS
and JACK DENNY'S ORCHESTRA
Over Columbia Network
SUNDAY, 7 to 7.30 P. M.

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

Maker of American Heating and Range Oils, Amoco Gas, Orange American Gas, Amoco Motor Oils

AMERICAN OIL CO., Executive Offices, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

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(also 7 Northgate Street, Gloucester)
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Over 50 varieties. 3/6 per lb.
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12 HIGH STREET, CROYDON

RECOVERS AND REPAIRS FROM 2/6 UPWARDS
From Factory to YOU
From our own Factories —no middleman— through your local Kendall shop. No ordinary shop can afford to give such value.
PRICES FROM 3/11
Kendall UMBRELLAS

DINING BY CANDLELIGHT
There is an added fascination in the rich reflections of colour when the silver has been polished with
Goddard's Plate Powder
Manufactured by J. Goddard & Sons Leicester, England.
Stocked by Lewis & Conger and Charles & Co., of New York—and S. S. Pierce Co., Boston.

LAUREL'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT!
The LAUREL DUMB-BELL SAFETY RAZOR OUTFIT
COMPLETE IN CASE AS ILLUSTRATED 6D
BLADES 1/-D EACH
ENQUIRIES TO GEO. H. LAWRENCE LTD LAUREL WORKS NURSERY ST. SHEFFIELD
BRITISH ISLES

Lovely!
Potter & Moore's Mitcham Lavender . . . the perfume you know and love . . . Treasured for its deep refreshing sweetness and lingering fragrance, which lasts long after other perfumes have lost their first appeal.
POTTER & MOORE'S
Mitcham Lavender
ESTABLISHED 1749 LONDON
At Christmas and on all occasions Mitcham Lavender remains the perfect gift.
Lavender Soaps, Liquid Bath Salts, Dusting Powder, Talcums, Sachets, Liquid Lavender.
Groville Sales Corporation, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York
Norman S. Wright & Co. Ltd., 468 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario

New Legal Liquor Period Presents Many Complexities

Repeal Adds New Problems To Old Ones

(Continued from Page 1)

be repealed, after which the President should proclaim their termination.

When Mr. Roosevelt had concluded the formal proclamations, he did an extraordinary thing. Putting aside his rôle as announcer he proceeded to deliver what amounted to a temperance and law enforcement sermon to a country which was even then beginning to celebrate the end of the period of prohibition.

He called on the American people to coöperate with the Government to "restore respect for law and order"; to consume only liquor which has lawfully met federal regulations and paid federal taxes, and to exercise restraint in the use of alcoholic beverages. He pleaded with the states not to authorize the return of the saloon, "either in its old form or in some modern guise."

Defends Federal Control

In effect his plea to the country was a defense of the extraordinary system of rigid federal liquor control which has been set up here in Washington during the last three weeks to the amazement and consternation of the liquor trade. This new system of the President's has been subjected to heavy criticism. He is being accused of perpetrating the very thing which the people voted against when they annulled the Eighteenth Amendment, federal control over liquor. It is being argued that the entire problem should be turned back to the states.

Mr. Roosevelt hit back at these critics last night classifying himself thereby as a strong believer in temperance and federal control and indicating plainly that he will use every influence at his command to prevent abuse of legalized liquor from setting up more evils under repeal than were supposed to be cured by repeal.

And reports of the reception repeal received in the large cities strongly indicated that President Roosevelt was not alone in realizing the seriousness of the new problems which repeal brings with it and of the responsibility which is on the country to prove that it can exercise the new liberties which it has voted itself.

The Administration realizes that bootlegging, racketeering and general lawlessness are not ended automatically with repeal. Their fate will depend entirely on whether the American people continue to patronize bootleggers because their wares are cheaper or will make the financial sacrifice for the sake of obeying the law.

It is evident that the enforcement of the Reed Amendment prohibiting use of the mails for liquor advertising in dry territory is without meaning. Not only can liquor advertisers go into the air, but they merely have to ship their advertising by freight or express to evade the law. So meaningless has the act become as an adequate defense for dry states against liquor advertising that its abandonment is being freely predicted in government circles.

An example of its ineffectiveness was provided today, when out-of-town papers arriving in the District of Columbia carried large and numerous liquor advertisements. Explanation given by the Post Office Department was that they had been expressed here, but not mailed. Therefore, the advertising was entirely legal, despite the fact that the District is federal territory and still subject to strict prohibition.

Another problem which President Roosevelt is tackling energetically is the necessity of preventing the liquor trade from regaining the political influence it exercised in the pre-prohibition days. The federal control system seeks as far as possible to make it impossible. But Congress still has to enact permanent control legislation.

The final question involved is whether true temperance actually has a better opportunity to gain ground under repeal than it had under prohibition. The President is hoping that time will provide an affirmative answer. If it does not repeal will have been in vain.

President Proclaims Repeal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt's repeal proclamation follows:

Whereas the Congress of the United States in 2nd session of the 72nd Congress, begun at Washington on the fifth day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, adopted a resolution in the words and figures following. To wit—

Joint Resolution

Proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), that the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by conventions in three-fourths of the several states:

"Article

"Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

"Sec. 2. The transportation or importation into any state, territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

"Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress."

Whereas section 217 (A) of the act of Congress entitled "An act to encourage national industrial recovery, to foster competition, and to provide for the construction of certain useful public works, and for other purposes" approved June 16, 1933, which provides as follows:

Sec. 217 (A) The President shall proclaim the date of—

1—The close of the first fiscal year ending June 30 of any year after the year 1933, during which the total receipts of the United States (excluding public debts receipts) exceed its total expenditures (excluding public debt expenditures other than those chargeable against such receipts), or

2—The repeal of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution, which is the earlier.

Whereas it appears from a certificate issued Dec. 5, 1933, by the Acting Secretary of State that official notices have been received in the Department of State that on the fifth day of December, 1933, conventions in 36 states of the United States constituting three-fourths of the whole number of the states had ratified the said repeal amendment:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, pursuant to the provisions of section 217 (A) of the said act of June 16, 1933, do hereby proclaim that the 18th amendment to the Constitution of the United States was repealed on the fifth day of December, 1933.

Furthermore, I enjoin upon all citizens of the United States and upon others resident within the jurisdiction thereof, to coöperate with the Government in its endeavor to restore greater respect for law and order, by confining such purchases of alcoholic beverages as they may make solely to those dealers or agencies which have been duly licensed by state or federal license.

Observance of this request, which I make personally to every individual and every family in our nation, will result in the consumption of alcoholic beverages which have passed federal inspection, in the break-up and eventual destruction of the notoriously evil illicit liquor traffic, and in the payment of reasonable taxes for the support of government and thereby in the superseding of other forms of taxation.

I call specific attention to the authority given by the Twenty-first Amendment to the Government to prohibit transportation or importation of intoxicating liquors into any state in violation of the laws of such state.

I ask the whole-hearted coöperation of all our citizens to the end that this return of individual freedom shall not be accompanied by the repugnant conditions that obtained prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment and those that have existed since its adoption. Failure to do this honestly and courageously will be a living reproach to us all.

I ask especially that no state shall by law or otherwise authorize the return of the saloon either in its old form or in some modern guise.

The policy of the Government will be to see to it that the social and political evils that have existed in the pre-prohibition era shall not be revived nor permitted again to exist. We must remove forever from our midst the menace of the bootlegger and such others as would profit at the expense of good government, law and order.

I trust in the good sense of the American people that they will not bring upon themselves the curse of excessive use of intoxicating liquors, to the detriment of health, morals and social integrity.

The objective we seek through a national policy is the education of every citizen towards a greater temperance throughout the nation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth.

By the President:
Secretary of State.

New Jersey Control Bill Passes Governor's Veto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 6—The New Jersey liquor control bill which Gov. A. Harry Moore vetoed yesterday on the ground that some of its provisions were unconstitutional, was repassed by the lower house today by a vote of 32 to 21.

The bill names Mr. D. Frederick Burnett, a Republican lawyer of Newark, as state liquor control commissioner and provides for state control of all liquor manufacturing, distilling and wholesale distributing organizations.

While Governor Moore said he had no objection to Mr. Burnett for the post, he protested against what he called the "principles" involved in the action of the Legislature in naming the commissioner, thus taking out of his hands an appointment which he considers an executive function.

Maine Votes for Repeal But Stays Dry 'As Usual'

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 6 (AP)—Maine's constitutional convention today voted unanimously for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, but the State remains in its long-time dry status through a stringent prohibitory article to its Constitution and companion statutes.

The Legislature, now in special session, is expected to act on proposals for immediate regulated and controlled sale of hard liquor for medicinal and mechanical purposes, and the arts"—permissible under the prohibitory amendment. It is also planned to ask for resubmission of the amendment to the people to be voted on in September, 1934, and to enact permanent liquor control legislation, effective if and when the amendment is repealed.

Permits Are Given To Importers For 5,000,000 Gallons

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Liquor importers whose previously allotted quotas had been suspended temporarily, today were granted a blanket permit to bring in approximately 5,000,000 gallons of foreign spirits and wines during December and January.

The blanket permit was authorized to give all the importers an even opportunity to get their shipments on the high seas. The quotas are based on the average monthly imports between 1910 and 1914. A four-months supply was fixed as the minimum to be imported in December and January. Meanwhile it was decided to let in a large quantity of American type Bourbon and rye whiskies from Canada for blending purposes.

Meanwhile, all domestic distillers who were operating yesterday when repeal was proclaimed, under medicinal liquor permits and under previous allocations made by the Treasury, were granted 30-day temporary operating permits. They will be permitted to remain in operation pending inquiry as to whether they will qualify under the code authority set up by the industry.

At the federal Alcohol Control Administration it was said that the old war tax of $6 a barrel on beer of alcoholic content in excess of 3.2 per cent would apply. The 3.2 beer will continue to bear the $5 a barrel tax.

Canada Sees Trade Outlet

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6 (AP)—Canadian distillers today saw in repeal of national prohibition an export market for millions of gallons of liquor, and saloon keepers at Tia Juana, Baja California, visioned the probable end of American trade. Officials of British Columbia's two distillery companies saw a potential American market for 25,000,000 gallons of Canadian liquor.

Ohio Ratifies Repeal

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 6 (AP)—Ohio yesterday ratified repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, becoming the thirty-fifth state to approve return of legal liquor. The vote of the 52 repeal convention delegates was unanimous, but in spite of it the State remained legally "dry." Repeal of Ohio's constitutional prohibition amendment will not be effective until next Thursday, and even then it will be necessary for the Legislature to repeal two enforcement acts and enact control laws before liquor may flow again.

Birmingham-Warwickshire

Regd. Trade Mark
"Peggy" from Stanley's
STANLEY (B'ham) Ltd.
SMART GOWNS, COATS, SUITS
and Everything for Ladies', Children's and Infants' Wear
Birmingham Agents for "CHILPRUFE"
68-76 CITY ARCADES and UNION PASSAGE BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

Australian Drys Wage Steady Drive For Liquor Reform

Propaganda by Hotel Keepers for Changing Hours Closely Watched

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Although no opportunity will be given to organizations aiming for liquor reform to appeal to the people by means of a parliamentary election for several years, steady, progressive efforts are being made at many points in the campaign. The policy of the prohibitionists is one of vigilance and latest reports show that increasing support is being received.

One move that is being closely watched is insidious propaganda by the hotel keepers for the alteration of hours to coincide with times when more drinking can be expected. It would be necessary to alter the act to give licensees what they desire—open doors until, say, 9 p. m., as against 6 p. m. at present. There is strong opposition to any such change in Parliament but whether there would be a sufficient number to defeat a bill can be tested only at the proper time.

Some of the most active workers in the cause of prohibition are to be found among women. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has a special committee watching every move in the liquor fight and another alert section of their number is to be found in the Churches of Christ Sisters' Auxiliary.

It has suggested a boycott of grocers who hold wine licenses. It is urged that the members of the auxiliary should as Christian women let their grocers know that, while they dealt in the sale of wine, the patronage given would be withdrawn.

The Institutes' Association, as the result of a conference, may approach Parliament with a view to passing legislation to deal with the drinking of intoxicating liquors in functions held at country institutes. Delegates from various popular centers reported that drinking at functions held in the institute was increasing to an extent that required prompt disciplinary action.

An Australian missionary, Mr. Arthur A. Hughes, who has worked in India for several years, addressing a large Adelaide audience said that practically all sections of opinion in India were united on the question of drink reform and that the people wanted national prohibition. Twenty-five per cent of the Indian revenue was raised on alcohol and drugs. The consumption had increased in recent years because of the Government's desire to obtain revenue from liquor.

Navy Will Remain Dry In Spite of Repeal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Secretary Claude A. Swanson plans to keep the Navy bone dry despite the passing of national prohibition.

Hard liquors have been barred from American warships since 1862 and in 1913 the wine mess was abolished by Secretary Josephus Daniels.

Mr. Swanson said that his recent examination of the fleet disclosed no sentiment for liquor on shipboard and when asked if beer might be permitted, he indicated not.

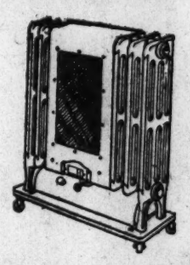
Fair Shows British Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Evidence of Britain's trade revival is seen in the report by the Department of Overseas Trade and the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce that demand for exhibition space for the British Industries Fair next February has broken all records. A record number of 22 European countries are granting traveling concessions to encourage trade buyers to attend.

Montgomery Ward Net

CHICAGO, Dec. 6 (AP)—Montgomery Ward & Co. earned a net profit of $570,795 in the nine months ended Oct. 31, contrasted with a net loss of $2,413,197 in the like period of 1932.

WHY WARM THE Chimney?

When this "Central" Radiator will supply you with gently radiated warmth in every corner of the room without waste.
"Central" Radiators are specially designed for "economical running." The type "A" model will maintain a constant temperature of 60 Deg. F. in the average furnished room all day and night for a week at a cost of approximately 2s. All "Central" models are mounted on ball-bearing castors and can be wheeled from room to room with ease and perfect safety.
Type "A" model illustrated above costs £7.7.0., or by Hire Purchase £2 deposit and 6 monthly payments of £1.
No Fumes Clean to Use Absolutely Safe
Our New Illustrated Catalogue of Radiators will be sent post free on request
BAKER, ARTHUR & CO. LTD.
131/134 New Bond Street, London, W. 1
Telephone Mayfair 3485

Dry Stand of North Carolina Draws Prospective Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's refusal to go on record as favoring the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and, incidentally, its apparent determination not to repeal its own prohibition law, expressed in the 175,000 majority that was piled up in the referendum of Nov. 7, has brought a flood of inquiries from residents of other states.

The writers, whose attention was directed to North Carolina by both flippant and serious news items that appeared from one end of the country to the other, want to know more about a state that's "different." Some have expressed a desire to move here, in order that they may rear their families in a state that, from all indications, will be free from the liquor menace for some time to come. A citizen of a far-western state said he had been for a number of years engaged in teaching; that he was planning to retire soon and wanted to acquire a farm in North Carolina where he could practice "diversified" agriculture.

Opponents of prohibition have indicated that they expect an influx of bootleggers and gangsters, but this is hardly expected, as the new Twenty-first Amendment imposes strict penalties on those transporting liquors from wet to dry territory, and the Government's revenue collectors will be on the lookout for illicit liquor that they may tax it. Bootleggers, it is pointed out, will have a better chance where liquor is sold legally, because their merchandise will not attract so much attention as it would in North Carolina, which will be protected by laws both state and federal.

CROYDON, ENGLAND
Allder's Ltd
The Store that is always Interesting
The first Croydon advertiser in The Christian Science Monitor offers the most beautiful selection of
Christmas Gifts
It's also always the house for WOMEN'S WEAR and HOME FURNISHINGS.
NORTH END AND GEORGE ST. CROYDON, ENGLAND

FHW
Gift HUNTING?
Why not give SLIPPERS?
Our splendid stock of modern designs is certain to contain the right pattern and the right style at just the right "money-saving" price.
F. H. W. Ltd. are the largest retailers of footwear in the country. In any F. H. W. shop you will find your own particular needs perfectly suited. Make a point of paying an early visit to your local branch.
Ladies' Slippers from 1/6½ to 6/11
Children's Slippers from 1/4½ to 4/11½
Gentlemen's Slippers from 1/11½ to 9/11
FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS Ltd.
Footwear Manufacturers With Nearly 600 Shops
LEICESTER, ENGLAND

RATIONAL TAILORING

50/- NO EXTRAS
"John, you *must* get an OVERCOAT like Fred's"
John: See what you've let me in for—showing off your five-guinea coat here!
Fred: FIFTY SHILLINGS I paid for this—the same as I always do.
John: FIFTY shillings! Where did you get it?
Fred: At The Fifty Shilling Tailors. You should see their range—either fifty shillings or thirty-five shillings.
John: But these low prices—sometimes they're *too* low. I want a coat that'll stand up to real hard wear.
Fred: So do I—that's just why I go to the Fifty Shilling people! I've had two of their overcoats so far—and the one I bought two years ago looks almost as good as new now.
John: The cloth certainly feels wonderfully good.
Fred: It *is* good. Every inch they sell is British—solid hard-wearing materials. And each coat has a beautifully Satin-finished Rayon lining as well,
John: Did they fix you up quickly?
Fred: In five minutes. They carry the biggest stocks you ever saw.
John: I've seen many five-guinea coats that haven't got the style of yours—nor the cloth, either.
Fred: It stands to reason—these Fifty Shilling Tailors do things on such a big scale, they can give you better value every time—better cloth, better fit *and* a wider range of styles, too! And you should see their 35/- overcoats—they're grand!
John: I'm going to call round tomorrow. But supposing, after all, I can't find anything I really like . . .?
Fred: They won't press you at all. They're too sure of being able to satisfy any reasonable man to force people into buying. That's why I like dealing with The Fifty Shilling Tailors—you're *sure* of value—*and value without risk*—every time.
50/50 TRADE MARK
THE FIFTY SHILLING TAILORS
Proprietors PRICES TAILORS LIMITED
LONDON
95-97-99 Oxford Street, W1
110-111 Strand WC2
98-99 Cheapside EC2
42-4 Walworth Road SE
204-6 Edgware Road W2
35 Piccadilly W1
Acton—169-169a High Street
Balham—61 High Road
Clapham Junction SW11—2-4 St. John's Road
Croydon—114 North End
71 North End 75-77 Church St
Dartford SE2—177-9 High St
Ealing W5—New Broadway, Uxbridge Road
East Ham E6—104-6 High Street North
Fulham SW—322-4 North End Road
Hackney E8—408 Mare Street
Hammersmith—107 King St
Holloway N7—82 Seven Sisters Road
Islington—15-17 High Street
Ilford (Essex)—92 High Road
Kilburn NW6—122-4-6 High Rd
Kingston—69-71 Clarence Street
Lewisham SE13—194 High St
Peckham SE15—54 Rye Lane
Richmond (Surrey)—Dome Buildings, The Square
Romford—5 High Street
Stratford E—30 Broadway
Streatham SW16—97-99 High Road
Tooting SW17—16-20 High St
Tottenham N17—480 High Rd
Walthamstow E—39-41 High Street
Wimbledon—38 The Broadway
Wood Green N—33 High Road
Woolwich—32-34 Hare Street
MIDLANDS
Birmingham—64-5 High St 147 New St
Burton-on-Trent—9 Station Street
Cambridge—32-33 Petty Cury
Chesterfield—14-16 Burlington Street
Coventry—25-6 Smithford St
Derby—14-16 St. Peter's St
Hanley—2 Piccadilly 3 Piccadilly
Hereford—3a St. Peter's St 22 High Town
Kettering—29 Gold Street
Leicester—1a Haymarket 8 Silver Street
Lincoln—274 High Street
Mansfield—8 West Gate
Newark-on-Trent—14 Stodman Street
Newcastle (Staffs)—41 Ironmarket
Northampton—32 Gold St 22 Market Sq, 27 Gold St
Nottingham—8-9 Beastmarket Hill 30 Clumber Street 7 Exchange Walk
Peterborough—44 Bridge St
Shrewsbury—35 Pride Hill
Stoke-on-Trent—35 Church Street
Walsall—34-6 Park Street
West Bromwich—193 High St
Wolverhampton—10-11 Dudley Street
Worcester—25 The Cross
YORKSHIRE
Barnsley—12 Cheapside
Bradford—10 Manchester Rd 26 Kirkgate
Castleford—21 Carlton Street
Doncaster—34 St. Sepulchergate 14 St. Sepulchergate
Halifax—2-4 Commercial St
Huddersfield—17 King Street 45 New Street
Hull—13-14 Whitefriargate 32 King Edward Street
Keighley—44-6 Low Street
Leeds—53-55 Vicar Lane 155 Briggate, 40/41 Briggate
Pontefract—35 Market Place
Rotherham—19 High Street
Scarborough—2 Westboro'
Sheffield—36/102 The Moor 1 Haymarket
Wakefield—12 Bull Ring 2-4 Jackson's Arcade
York—26-7 Parliament Street 9 Low Ousegate
LANCASHIRE, CHESHIRE AND CUMBERLAND
Accrington—24 Blackburn Rd 93 Blackburn Rd
Barrow-in-Furness—182 Dalton Road
Blackburn—26 Darwen Street 29 King William Street
Bolton—64-66 Deansgate
Bootle—65a St. James Street
Bury—54 Fleet Street
Carlisle—48 English Street
Chester—5 Foregate Street
Leigh—13 Bradshawgate
Liverpool—13 Lord Street 45 London Road 53-59 Renshaw Street 73 London Road
Manchester—22-24 Oldham St, 55 Market St 42-44 Oldham St
Oldham—107 Yorkshire St 66 Yorkshire St
Preston—24 Fishergate 17 Friargate 29 Church Street
Rochdale—45 Yorkshire St
St. Helens—18 Ormskirk St 9 Church Street
Salford—250 Regent Road
Southport—21 Eastbank St
Stockport—111 Princes St
Whitehaven—7a King Street
Wigan—18 Wallgate
EAST COAST
Chelmsford—39 High Street
Colchester—32 High Street 18-20 Long Wyre St
Great Yarmouth—23-24 Broad Row
Grimsby—6 Freeman Street
Ipswich—35 Westgate Street 12-14 Westgate St
King's Lynn—110 High Street
Norwich—1 Haymarket 16 White Lion St
Scunthorpe—133 High Street
NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM
Ashington—33 Station Road
Bishop Auckland—Newgate End
Blyth—14 Waterloo Road
Consett—Middle Street
Crook—11 Hope Street
Darlington—7 Prebend Row 54 Northgate
Jarrow-on-Tyne—69 Ormonde Street
Newcastle—30 Bigg Market 34 Blackett Street
North Shields—5 Saville St 22-23 Saville St. West
South Shields—274 King St 71 King St
Sunderland—3-4 Fawcett St
West Hartlepool—31 Lynn St
West Stanley—Front Street
WALES and WEST COAST
Aberavon—1 Water Street
Aberdare—6 Canon Street
Cardiff—24 Queen Street 139 Queen Street
Ebbw Vale—Bethcar Street
Maesteg—129 Commercial St
Mountain Ash—Oxford St corner of Darran Road
Newport—19 High Street 172 Commercial St
Pontypridd—67 Taff Street
Swansea—23 High Street 3 Oxford Street
Tonypandy—10½ Dunraven Street
SOUTHERN COUNTIES
Bath—30 Westgate Street
Bournemouth—1 Com'cial Rd
Brighton—32-33 Western Rd
Bristol—42 Castle Street 5-6 Castle Street
Exeter—73 High St, 92 Fore St
Gloucester—27-9 Northgate Street
High Wycombe—7-8 Queens Square
Reading—84 Broad Street
Plymouth—2-3 Union Street 21 Old Town St 86 Old Town
Portsmouth—187-9 Commercial Rd
Southampton—26 East St 99 East St
Swindon—90 Regent Street 77 Regent Street
SCOTLAND
Aberdeen—3-5 St Nicholas St 64 St Nicholas St
Ayr—224 High Street
Coatbridge—98 Main Street
Dundee—40 Murraygate 65 Murraygate
Dunfermline—48 High Street
Edinburgh—21 Princes Street 39-41 South Bridge
Glasgow—21-7 Argyle Street 130 Sauchiehall St 81 Union St, 154-6 Argyle St
Govan (Glasgow SW1)—13-15 Burleigh Street
Greenock—26-36 Hamilton St 32 Hamilton St
Hamilton—45 Quarry Street
Kilmarnock—41 King Street
Larbert—117 Kirkgate
Motherwell—104 Brandon St
Paisley—30 High Street
Partick (Glasgow)—354 Dumbarton Road
IRELAND
Belfast—39 Ann Street 29 North Street
Dublin—30 Henry Street

Unruly Hoang-ho To Be Curbed By Nanking Decision

Methods That Succeeded on Yangtse to Be Tried for Northern Floods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—While floods have swept through the Yellow River valley this summer and autumn, the great Yangtse River has been confined within its banks by the dikes built in 1932. Engineers of the National Flood Relief Commission agree that if the dikes had not been built so well, a disaster would have occurred in the Yangtse valley equal in magnitude to that of 1931.

For several months in 1932 more than 1,000,000 Chinese farmers labored with water buffalo and primitive tools to construct an entirely new dike system along the Yangtse. But their labors were directed by foreign and Chinese engineers acquainted with the most modern methods of flood prevention.

Unexpected Floods

Under normal conditions, the Yangtse would not be expected to test the new dikes severely for several years. But flood waters rose almost as high this year as in 1931, which set a record for 40 years. The fact that the dikes met the test so well has increased the prestige of the National Flood Relief Commission, founded by the National Economic Council with the help of the League of Nations and American experts.

The commission has now been requested to undertake similar construction along the Yellow River valley, where the ancient dike system has been carried away by the worst floods in a decade. Methods which proved so successful in the Yangtse Valley will be applied along the Yellow River. This time, however, Chinese engineers will undertake the work without foreign assistance.

Mr. John Earle Baker, who came to China 15 years ago as American adviser to the Ministry of Railways, is the only foreigner permanently employed by the Flood Relief Commission. Mr. Baker made a special study of flood relief, and several of his ideas have been adopted by the Chinese Government.

Mr. Baker was among the first to insist that relief funds should be distributed in the form of pay to workers on dikes. Formerly, contributions from foreign and Chinese philanthropists were used to distribute food and clothing, seed grain and tools to farmers affected by floods and famines. Now, all who are able to work, assist in building dikes and highways. The China International Famine Relief Association, with which Mr. Baker also was associated, distributes grain and tools to farmers in the form of loans, which are repaid as soon as the new crops are harvested.

Prefer Loans to Charity

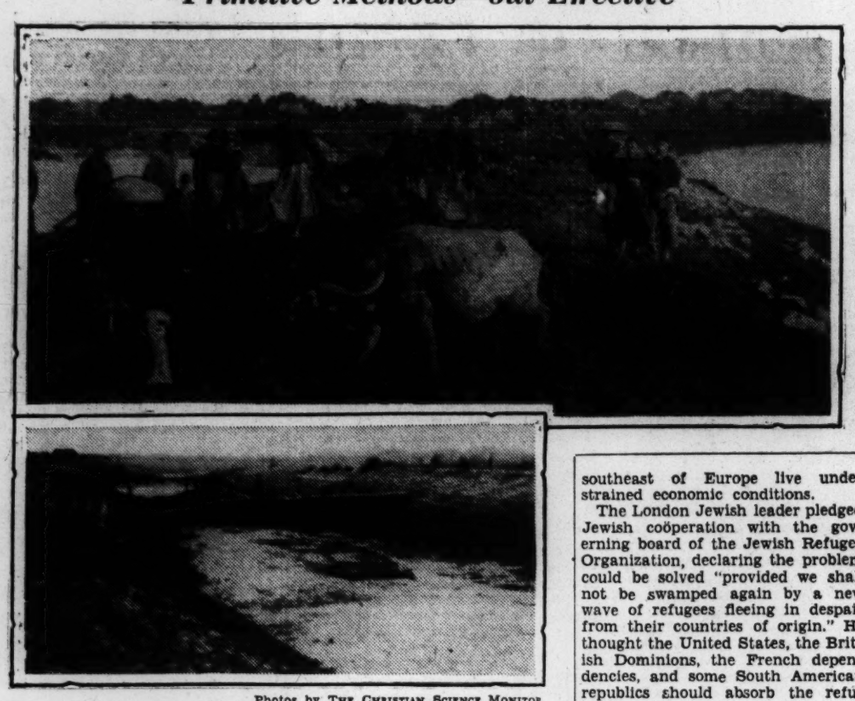
Sturdy Chinese farmers, with their wives and children, are much happier to work for their own rehabilitation than they were to accept charity. They also derive a direct benefit from building dikes which protect their own lands. Often they repay loans made to them before they are due.

The National Flood Relief Commission is symptomatic of the birth of a new idea in China: that of national responsibility for floods and famines. Until recent times, such disasters were considered "local problems."

More than three-quarters of the cost of the Yangtse dike system built in 1932 was raised by the Chinese Government. The rest came from foreign and Chinese philanthropists. Never before has a Chinese Government devoted such large sums to work of this type.

Sir John Hope-Simpson came from Great Britain to direct the Yangtse work, and a few Americans and Britons assisted. But the staff was overwhelmingly Chinese, and the Government selected a small permanent staff which is to direct the work along the Yellow River. Permanent solution of the Yellow River's control is not yet in sight, the commission's engineers admit. But millions of farmers along its banks may at least be protected from annual ravages until the vast sums necessary for permanent control are available.

Primitive Methods—but Effective



Photos by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Curb on China's Unruly Waters

Upper—Farmers, With Buffalo, Building Dike That Saved Thousands of Acres From Yangtse Flood Waters This Summer. Lower—General View of the Built-Up Banks.

Anti-Semitic Wave Sweeping World, Weizmann Says

Jewish Coöperation With Refugee Board Pledged at London Meeting

LAUSANNE, Switz., Dec. 6 (AP)—Dr. Chaim Weizmann, representing London Jewish organizations, told the Refugee Conference today that a wave of anti-Semitism was sweeping over the world.

He said that, in his opinion a pec liar social and economic structure forced on the Jews cannot be maintained in the face of a changing world. He urged that Jews everywhere concentrate on what he called national retraining and said that a splendid example of this was afforded in Palestine and also Poland.

He repudiated the "vulgar" conception that Jews were rich, saying the vast majority in the east and southeast of Europe live under strained economic conditions.

The London Jewish leader pledged Jewish coöperation with the governing board of the Jewish Refugee Organization, declaring the problem could be solved "provided we shall not be swamped again by a new wave of refugees fleeing in despair from their countries of origin." He thought the United States, the British Dominions, the French dependencies, and some South American republics should absorb the refugees.

Mr. Joseph C. Hyman, secretary of the American-Jewish joint distribution committee, declared a readiness to coöperate, saying the refugees will show the same patriotism and devotion to new lands as that they had shown in the country "from which they were obliged to flee although they and their forbears for centuries served it well."

Relaxation of Restrictions

Offers of collaboration also were received from Dr. Cyrus Adler of the American Jewish Committee of New York, from Mr. James Bernstein of New York, on behalf of the Jewish colonization societies, and from kindred bodies who urged relaxation of immigration restrictions in favor of the refugees.

Lord Cecil of Great Britain said the refugee problem was of world-wide scope and significance, not merely because of the Jewish question but because "we are faced with a great challenge to the principles of our civilization."

"If we do not respond," he said, "civilization will receive a great blow."

M. Victor Henry Berenger, former French Ambassador to the United States, described France as the frontier of liberty and said she willingly had received thousands of refugees who were helped by French Jewish leaders.

Government Plans To Reclaim 'Bad' Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Chosen as one of eight gigantic projects in various sections of the nation, 100,000 acres of badly eroded land in and adjoining the Tyger River watershed in Spartanburg County and other areas of South Carolina, have been selected by the Department of the Interior to be used as a site to illustrate the application of perfected processes of soil erosion prevention, according to advices received here.

The project is slated to cost in excess of $150,000 and provide employment for approximately 1500 persons, it was said, and the bulk of the money will be spent in this section of the State. Soil erosion experts are already on the scene making preliminary preparations for immediate work, said Mr. H. H. Bennett, director of the recently established soil erosion service.

Every acre of land within the area which needs protection will be accorded its particular needs. Improved crop methods, engineering structures, grass and trees, and, when necessary, reorganization of the farm lay-out, will be included in the experiment. All work will be carried on in close coöperation wth farmers and land owners.

Gov. Rolph Expelled By Veterans Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Gov. James Rolph Jr. of California was expelled Monday night from the National Advisory Board of the National War Veterans Association, because of his actions and statements in commendation of the recent lynching at San Jose.

The motion to expel him was made by Mr. D. George Paston, past national commander, who had appointed Governor Rolph to membership on the board.

Mr. Paston urged the citizens of California to impeach the Governor and pledged the help of the veterans group in accomplishing this.

Small Boats Benefit By Land Given State On Banks of Hudson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—In view of the increased use of small craft on the Hudson River in the past five years, the New York State Council of Parks is planning the development of facilities for motor and sail boats and canoes along a mile of waterfront north of this city which has just been made part of the state park system.

The land, 316 acres at Staatsburg, about 12 miles north of Poughkeepsie, was a gift of Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson and was accepted by the park council at a recent meeting in Buffalo. This tract, with its pleasant outlook upon the distant Catskills, is one of the few Hudson River waterfront areas which is not bordered by the New York Central Railroad tracks.

The large cove which is formed by the waterline of the tract provides an excellent mooring place for small craft, in the opinion of the park council's committee, which inspected the land before the offer was accepted. The only other facilities available are at Bear Mountain.

According to Mr. Paul T. Winslow, executive secretary of the Taconic State Park Commission, under whose regional supervision the new park area comes, development of the tract will be recommended as an employment relief project for which funds will be sought from the state temporary emergency relief administration.

W.C.T.U. To Continue Fight Until Liquor Traffic Quits

Relentless Warfare Pledged Against 'Enemy of Home, Society and Government'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 6—"In this hour of liquor's triumph we have greater confidence than ever in the ultimate victory of the truth we have championed for 60 years." This is the declaration of the National W. C. T. U. today, coupled with the announcement of an intensified drive on the part of its members against the liquor traffic.

"We will not quit till the liquor traffic quits, but carry on a relentless warfare against this enemy of the individual, the home, society and the very Government itself," the statement continues.

"Floods of wet misrepresentation, the mailed fist of political patronage and intimidation can retard, but cannot prevent the triumph of our cause. The 'temperance' movement defining temperance properly as total abstinence from whatever is harmful, and the moderate use of things healthful, goes straight on.

"More emphatically than ever before in the world's history, the overwhelming findings of science, the consensus of industrial research, and the records of politics, of penology, and of social welfare unite in its support. The doom of drink and the drink traffic and all its train of evils is certain, as rapidly as the people can be brought to see the facts and act in accord therewith.

"The return of the legalized liquor traffic immediately increases the need and importance of sustaining and enlarging the manifold educational program of the National W. C. T. U. and we are today planning for an immediate intensive appraisal of our work in its every phase, which will climax in a conference of counsel and study from Dec. 27 to 30 inclusive, at national headquarters, in which leaders from every part of the country will participate."

Campbell Aims for Speed Of 300 M.P.H. in Race Car

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Sir Malcolm Campbell, land speed record holder, disclosed, at a dinner here recently, that it is still his main ambition to travel at 300 miles an hour in his record-breaking car.

Although extensive alterations might be necessary, Sir Malcolm believes that such a speed is easily possible. If once wheel spin could be conquered, he declared, "Bluebird," the car which holds the record, could reach 315 miles per hour.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, December 7th, 8th and 9th, we feature

HEINZ SOUPS
4 Cans for 50¢
Celery, Pea, Tomato, Vegetable, Asparagus, Mock Turtle, Noodle, Beef Broth, Pepper Pot, Oyster, Gumbo Creole, Mutton Broth or Mushroom—

Heinz Clam Chowder or Consomme, 3 cans for 50c

HEINZ BEANS
6 Cans for 50¢
Oven baked regular or kidney beans—the 16-ounce size.

All nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

The GEO. K. STEVENSON COMPANY
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Since 1826 retailers of the finest imported and domestic foods.
THREE STORES:
Telephone: GRant 7700
Hiland 1800
SEwickley 1600

DESIGNED FOR STYLE AND INCOMPARABLE COMFORT
Arch-Aid Shoes for Women
RITTER & MORRISON
"The Store of Unhurried Service".
501 Liberty Ave. at Stanwix St.
Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Arrange Now for Your HOLIDAY PERMANENT WAVE
Colle's Atlantic 0554 8057
4TH FLOOR, BUHL BUILDING
204 FIFTH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Milk
DELIVERED DAILY TO YOUR DOORSTEP
Otto's LINDEN 6444
SUBURBAN DAIRY
On the Camp Horne Road
BELLEVUE, PA.

VAN DYK
SPRING VALLEY BUTTER
Creamy Milk from Queen Cows Fed on Full Grass Is the Basis of This Rich, Heavy, Nourishing Butter.
431 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GIFT THAT BRINGS JOY TO TWO PEOPLE!
THE recipient of a Guild-made Gruen Watch is greatly pleased, of course, but so is the giver . . . for he knows that he has chosen the best timepiece his money can buy — for every GRUEN is as honestly fine *inside* as it is beautiful *outside*.
This year give a Gruen Watch. For these famous Guild-made Gruens cost no more than ordinary watches . . . from $21.50.
Delicate beauty conceals a reliable Gruen movement $32.25
Dapper smartness in a 17-jewel, narrow streamlined Gruen . . . curved to a man's wrist . . $49.75
John M. Roberts & Son Co.
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His initials put on free—makes this gift so personal. All wool flannel in solid colors of Blue, Green, Brown, Black and Cardinal.
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A large and fine selection. Hand Made, wool lined, resilient construction in every pattern and color imaginable. No man ever has enough. Worth $1.50.
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Broadcloth Pajamas
Regular coat and middy style. Full cut and roomy garments. Many all-over designs and stripes. Warranted tub proof. Sizes A, B, C, D.
$1.65

Men's Slippers
A gift suggestion that has "his" merit. Finest Kidskin leathers, all leather lined and flexible soles. Popular opera style in Black, Brown, Red, Green and Blue.
$2.35

Fine Wool Hose
Smart distinctive designs in clocks, stripes, and all-over designs. Navy, Light Oxford, Dark Oxford and Brown. Sizes 10 to 12. Gift shoppers will cheer this value.
65c Pr.

Men's Christmas Shirts
White Broadcloth in collar attached or neckband style. Sizes 14 to 18. Blue, Tan, Green and Gray broadcloth in collar attached style. Sizes 14 to 17. Fancy broadcloth and madras in collar attached style. Sizes 14 to 17.
$1.35

Battleship Broadcloth Shirts
A favorite with Pittsburgh Men. White in collar attached and neckband styles. Sizes 14 to 18. Plain colors in Blue, Tan, Green, Gray, and Eggshell, collar attached style only. Sizes 14 to 17.
$1.75

Silk Crepe Scarfs
New Silk Crepe Scarfs with his initial smartly monogrammed on it at no extra cost. Long reefer style with fringed ends. Wrapped in cellophane.
$1.00

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Rudolph Wins From Mosconi By One Point

Caras Defeats Natalie in Other Pocket-Billiard Championship Game

World Pocket Billiards Championship Standing

Player and City	W	L	HR	BG
E. R. Greenleaf, New York	1	0	33	27
Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia	1	0	57	23
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	1	0	42	16
James Caras, Wilmington	1	0	74	14
William Mosconi, Philadelphia	0	1	65	..
Charles Seaback, Astoria	1	1	14	..
George Kelly, Philadelphia	0	1	15	..
Pasquale Natalie, Chicago	0	1	19	..
Bennie Allen, Kansas City	.	.	.	..
F. I. Taberski, Schenectady	.	.	.	..

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 6—Evening the score for his overwhelming defeat in the last world tournament, James Caras of Wilmington, Del., who finished as 1932 runnerup for the title, triumphed over Pasquale Natalie of Chicago last night in the second night's play of the world tournament at the South Wabash Recreation, 125 to 19 in 14 innings.

In accomplishing this victory Caras counted a total of 74 balls in his thirteenth appearance at the table when he enjoyed a lead of 99 to 16. In his half of the initial frame the Wilmington boy scored 29 points and then resorted to safety play, forced upon him by Natalie until the final two innings of the game. Score by innings:

James Caras—29 0s 0s 0 1s 0 0 0s 0s 0 0 0 74 26—125. Scratches—8. High run—72. Innings—14.

Pasquale Natalie—0 0s 0s 0 13 0s 0 0s 0s 0 0 0 8 3—19. Scratches—5. High run—13. Innings—14.

A one-point victory was scored by Edwin Rudolph of Cleveland, former champion, over William Mosconi of Philadelphia, 125 to 124 in 16 innings. Mosconi got away to a fast start with a high run of 65, his reply to Rudolph's opening string of 21 In nine frames the Philadelphia player led, 99 to 66, after Rudolph advanced with a run of 32. Rudolph was trailing, 112 to 83 when the grand finale came. Mosconi ran 12 and stopped one short of victory in his half of the sixteenth. Rudolph stepped to the table and clicked off 42 balls to go out. Score by innings.

Erwin Rudolph—21 0s 0 0s 0s 0 16 32 0 0 0 1 1s 16 42—125. Innings—16. High run—42. Scratches—4.

William Mosconi—0s 65 0s 12s 0s 0 12 9 5 0 9 5 0 0 0s 12—124. Innings—16. High run—65. Scratches—5. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Class C Fall Squash Tennis Well Under Way

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—The first round of the national Class C fall tournament at squash tennis was practically completed yesterday at the New York Athletic Club, without undue surprises. The six leading seeded players all had byes, and will make their débuts this evening, when most of the second round will be played.

E. P. Field of Short Hills, the seeded newcomer, showed his form in fine style, by defeating F. A. Ley, a young Yale Club player, 15—5, 15—1.

Young Charles Fechheimer Jr., also a newcomer this season, and second player on the undefeated City Athletic Club team, encountered Norman Foster, of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, and swamped him, 15—4, 15—4. Both of these winners are seeded. The summary:

National Class C Fall Tournament—First Round

C. H. Bohland, N. Y. A. C., defeated J. L. Carey, Yale Club, 15—4, 15—1.

R. E. Connolley, Harvard Club, won from J. T. Hall, Yale Club, by default.

E. P. Field, Short Hills Club, defeated F. A. Ley, Yale Club, 15—5, 15—1.

F. D. Sasse, N. Y. A. C., defeated J. S. Turner, Yale Club, 15—11, 15—5.

W. H. Frank, Yale Club, won from O. D. Wells, Harvard Club, by default.

P. R. Lawson, N. Y. A. C., defeated H. E. Landis, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, 15—9, 15—7.

R. B. Hollander, Princeton Club, defeated S. A. Tanburn, City A. C., 17—15, 15—4.

L. C. Martin, Bayside Tennis Club, defeated J. A. Graham, Yale Club, 15—1, 15—7.

Charles Fechheimer Jr., City A. C., defeated Norman Foster, Fraternity Club, 15—4, 15—4.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	5	1	5	21	31	11
Buffalo	4	2	2	19	12	10
Syracuse	5	0	4	22	15	10
Cleveland	5	0	3	21	18	10
Windsor	4	0	5	18	17	8
London	2	1	6	12	20	5

Result Dec. 5

Windsor 3, Detroit 0.

Whitey Field Scores Two Goals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Dec. 6—Windsor Bull Dogs triumphed over Detroit Olympics in a hard-checking International Hockey League game here last night by a score of 3 to 0. Field scored twice for the Bull Dogs and Duguid once.

Helen Waring Advances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 6—Helen Waring of New York, the medalist, defeated Helen Morrison of Pittsburgh, 4 and 2, in the Pinehurst Country Club women's season members' tournament here yesterday. Mrs. Richard Clemson of Middletown, N. Y., in the same bracket with Miss Waring, defeated Mrs. Emmet French of Southern Pines, 4 and 3. In the other bracket, Mrs. Richard S. Tufts of Pinehurst defeated Mrs. Halbert J. Blue of Pittsburgh, 3 and 2, and Mrs. J. K. Love of Johnstown, Penna., won from Mrs. James Givern Jr. of Brooklyn, 3 and 1.

Littlefield Resigns

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 6 (AP)—Clyde Littlefield resigned last night as head football coach at University of Texas after having been reelected for next year by the university athletic council. Littlefield will be retained as head track coach at his own request, at an unstated salary. Agitation over the coaching situation began this season after the Longhorns lost three games in the Southwest Conference race and Littlefield issued a statement last week in which he declared he would not fight to retain the position, that it was "not worth the money."

Victoria Cricketers Win

BRISBANE, Australia, Dec. 6 (Canadian Press)—Victoria defeated Queensland by an innings and 31 runs as their four-day interstate cricket match concluded yesterday. Complete scores: Queensland 349 and 162 (Brew 102, Tait 61, Bernard 97, Ebeling four for 42); Victoria 542 (Darling 188, Rigg 92, Barnett 78, Scaife 73).

Playoff Game Dec. 17

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP) — The playoff game between the Chicago Bears and the New York Giants to determine the championship of the National Professional Football League will be contested Dec. 17, it was announced today by Joe Carr, league president, but the site is yet to be determined.

Levin Is Captain

COLLEGEVILLE, Penna., Dec. 6 (AP)—Samuel Levin '35, tackle, has been elected captain of the 1934 Ursinus football team. A Philadelphian, Levin succeeds Walter W. Tropp '34 of Brooklyn.

Three Fielding Records Set By National Players in 1933

Billy Herman of Chicago Cubs Accounted for Two and Jimmy Wilson, St. Louis the Other

Three National League fielding records were established during the 1933 baseball season, according to official averages just released.

Billy Herman, young second baseman of the Chicago Cubs, accounted for two of these, the first and most important giving him 466 putouts at second base, to break the former mark held by William J. Sweeney of Boston, 459 in 1912. Herman also established a new league mark for putouts in a nine-inning game when he made 11 in the first half of the doubleheader June 28. This replaced a record held by five players.

Jimmy Wilson, veteran St. Louis catcher who was recently traded to Philadelphia, made 18 putouts in a nine-inning game on July 30, to set a modern record for receivers. This excels the mark of 17 made by John Deberry, Brooklyn, June 17, 1928.

Among the regulars, Charlie Grimm, manager of the Cubs, was the leading first baseman; Hughie Critz, New York, the leading second baseman; Elwood English, Chicago, the highest ranking third baseman; Leo Durocher, St. Louis, leading shortstop, and Harry Rice, Cincinnati, the best fielding outfielder. Al Lopez of Brooklyn had the highest percentage among the catchers, with Gabby Hartnett second. Twenty pitchers fielded for 1000 percentage.

The Boston Braves, who jumped into fourth place on the last day of the season, led all National League teams in fielding with a mark of .978. The official fielding averages of the leaders follow:

Club Fielding

Club	G	Double plays	Triple plays	Passed balls	Left on bases	PO	A	E	TC	PC
Boston	156	148	..	7	1003	4195	1893	138	6226	.978
St. Louis	154	119	2	11	1095	4148	1667	162	5977	.9728
New York	156	156	..	12	1118	4224	2087	178	6489	.9725
Chicago	154	163	..	5	1082	4089	1869	168	6126	.9725
Pittsburgh	154	133	..	7	1198	4118	1721	166	6005	.9723
Brooklyn	157	120	..	4	1067	4159	1776	177	6112	.9710
Cincinnati	153	139	..	13	1061	4050	1862	177	6089	.9709
Philadelphia	152	156	..	11	1126	4010	1845	183	6038	.9696
Totals		1134	2	70	8750	32993	14720	1349	49062	.973

Individual Fielding
First Basemen

Name and club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC
Grantham, George F., Cincinnati	R	12	114	7	..	121	9	1.000
Grimm, Charles J., Chicago	L	104	979	84	4	1067	94	.996
Camilli, Adolph, Chicago	L	16	163	14	1	178	21	.9943
Collins, James A., St. Louis	R	123	1054	79	7	1140	82	.9938
Terry, William H., New York	L	117	1246	76	11	1333	103	.992
Jordan, Baxter B., Boston	R	150	1513	88	14	1615	117	.9913
Suhr, August R., Pittsburgh	R	154	1451	90	14	1555	115	.9909
Bottomley, James L., Cincinnati	L	145	1511	72	15	1598	112	.9906

Second Basemen

Name and club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC
Whitney, Arthur C., Boston	R	18	39	53	..	92	8	1.000
Crawford, Clifford R., St. Louis	R	15	21	28	..	49	4	1.000
Robello, Thomas, Cincinnati	R	11	15	23	..	38	3	1.000
Critz, Hugh M., New York	R	133	316	541	16	873	87	.98167
Frisch, Frank F., St. Louis	R	132	371	378	14	763	71	.98165
Flowers, D'Arcy R., Brooklyn	R	19	44	56	2	102	5	.980
Cuccinello, Anthony F., Brooklyn	R	120	311	334	15	660	64	.977
Thevenow, Thomas J., Pittsburgh	R	61	137	172	8	317	31	.975
Warner, John R., Philadelphia	R	71	177	224	11	412	45	.973
Maranville, Walter J., Boston	R	142	362	384	22	768	82	.971

Third Basemen

Name and club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC
Hack, Stanley C., Chicago	R	17	19	40	1	60	8	.983
English, Elwood G., Chicago	R	103	80	173	7	260	9	.973
Dressen, Charles, New York	R	16	14	37	1	36	2	.972
Jackson, Travis C., New York	R	21	20	46	2	68	2	.971
Whitney, Arthur C., 30Phila.-85Bos.	R	115	107	235	11	353	15	.969
Stripp, Joseph V., Brooklyn	R	140	170	284	15	449	17	.967
High, Andrew A., Cincinnati	R	11	8	20	1	29	1	.966
Knothe, Wilfred E., 33Bos.-32Phila.	R	65	79	141	9	229	14	.961
Adams, Earl J., 3St. L.-132Cinn.	R	135	121	278	17	416	16	.959
Cuccinello, Anthony F., Brooklyn	R	14	18	25	2	45	3	.956
Traynor, Harold J., Pittsburgh	R	154	176	300	27	503	16	.946
Martin, John L., St. Louis	R	145	139	273	25	437	14	.943

Shortstops

Name and club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC
Adams, Earl J., 5St. L.-8Cinn.	R	13	11	33	1	45	3	.978
Jordan, James W., Brooklyn	R	51	104	182	9	295	25	.969
Durocher, Leo E., 16Cinn.-123St.L.	R	139	275	422	29	726	74	.960
Jurges, William F., Chicago	R	143	298	476	34	808	95	.958
Flowers, D'Arcy R., Brooklyn	R	36	79	90	8	177	13	.955
Urbanski, William M., Boston	R	143	299	473	38	810	91	.953
Bartell, Richard, Philadelphia	R	152	381	493	45	919	100	.951
Ryan, John C., New York	R	146	296	494	42	832	95	.950
Koenig, Mark A., Chicago	R	26	33	58	5	96	15	.948
Vaughan, Floyd, Pittsburgh	R	152	310	487	46	843	95	.945

Outfielders

Name and club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC
Comorsky, Adam, Pittsburgh	R	30	66	1	..	67	..	1.000
Thompson, Rupert L., Boston	R	24	64	3	..	67	..	1.000
Mowry, Joseph, Boston	R	64	155	2	1	158	2	.994
Rice, Harry, Cincinnati	R	141	315	14	3	332	3	.991
Hutcheson, Joseph, Brooklyn	R	45	84	8	1	93	2	.989
Davis, George W., New York	R	120	248	7	3	258	3	.9883
Lindstrom, Fred C., Pittsburgh	R	130	388	7	5	400	2	.9875
Hafey, Charles J., Cincinnati	R	144	364	16	5	385	5	.987
Klein, Charles H., Philadelphia	R	152	339	21	5	365	5	.9863

Catchers

Name and club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC	PB
Taylor, James W., Chicago	R	12	8	..	.	8	..	1.000	..
Hogan, J. Francis, Boston	R	95	280	56	1	337	11	.997	4
Finney, Harold, Pittsburgh	R	47	122	12	1	135	4	.993	4
Lopez, Alfonso R., Brooklyn	R	124	449	84	5	538	14	.991	2
Richards, Paul R., New York	R	36	74	17	1	92	2	.9891	..
Hartnett, Charles L., Chicago	R	140	550	77	7	634	7	.9889	4
Padden, Thomas F., Pittsburgh	L	26	100	22	2	124	1	.984	1
Davis, Virgil L., Philadelphia	R	132	395	69	8	472	9	.9830	10
Sukeforth, Clyde L., Brooklyn	R	18	50	7	1	58	2	.9827	..
Todd, Alfred C., Philadelphia	R	34	92	21	2	115	3	.9826	1
Wilson, James, St. Louis	R	107	498	58	10	566	13	.9823	7

Pitchers

Name and club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC
Warneke, Lonnie, Chicago	R	36	8	72	..	80	7	1.000
Lucas, Charles F., Cincinnati	R	29	3	52	..	55	5	1.000
Benge, Ray, Brooklyn	R	37	6	37	..	43	1	1.000
Holley, Edgar, Philadelphia	R	30	8	32	..	40	2	1.000
Zachary, J. Thomas, Boston	L	26	1	32	..	33	..	1.000
Mangum, Leo A., Boston	R	25	2	27	..	29	1	1.000
Clark, William W., 11Bklyn-16N.Y.	L	27	2	24	..	26	..	1.000
Luque, Adolfo, New York	R	35	3	19	..	22	..	1.000
Nelson, Lynn B., Chicago	R	24	1	20	..	21	1	1.000
Berly, John, Philadelphia	R	13	2	14	..	16	1	1.000
Spencer, Glenn E., New York	R	17	5	10	..	15	2	1.000
Ragland, Frank, Philadelphia	R	11	4	11	..	15	..	1.000
Johnson, Sylvester, St. Louis	R	35	1	12	..	13	..	1.000
Ryan, Wilfred, Brooklyn	R	30	1	12	..	13	..	1.000
Starr, Raymond F., 6N.Y.-9Bos.	R	15	4	9	..	13	1	1.000
Harris, William M., Pittsburgh	R	31	3	9	..	12	1	1.000
Seibold, Harry S., Boston	R	11	1	10	..	11	..	1.000
Grabowski, Reginald, Philadelphia	R	10	4	5	..	9	1	1.000
Quinn, John F., Cincinnati	R	14	1	6	..	7	..	1.000
Heimach, Frederick A., Brooklyn	L	10	..	6	..	6	1	1.000

Bigelow Is Victor Over Carter 3-0

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Edwin H. Bigelow of Heights Casino, the defending champion, made a good start yesterday in the Metropolitan veteran squash racquets championship at the Columbia University Club, by defeating A. H. Carter, Union League Club, in straight games, 15—6, 16—6, 15—8.

A début of importance gave Robert Grant Jr. of the Harvard Club, father of the Harvard University star, a victory over Littleton H. Fitch, also of Heights Casino, by the overwhelming score of 15—2, 15—4, 15—6. He will meet Bigelow tomorrow, and his play indicates that the champion will have to play high-class squash to win.

The other winners, both in the lower half, were C. O. Wellington and J. C. Rochester, the latter the runnerup last year. The summary:

E. H. Bigelow, Heights Casino, defeated A. H. Carter, Union League Club, 15—6, 15—8.

Robert Grant Jr., Harvard Club, defeated L. H. Fitch, Heights Casino, 15—2, 15—4, 15—6.

C. O. Wellington, Harvard Club, defeated M. L. Cornell, Columbia University Club, 15—11, 15—8, 15—5.

J. C. Rochester, Downtown Athletic Club, defeated F. W. Chambers, Columbia University Club, 15—8, 15—6, 15—7.

Curtin Chosen at Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6—Twenty-seven members of the Yale varsity football squad unanimously elected Francis C. Curtin '35 captain of the 1934 eleven yesterday. Curtin, a tackle, has been one of the outstanding linemen on the Eli varsity for the last two seasons. His home is in North Abington, Mass.

Eagles Sign Two Linemen

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Eagles, Philadelphia member of the National Professional Football League, yesterday announced the signing of Jim MacMurdo and Hale Waters, linemen who played with the Boston Redskins during last season. MacMurdo was a one-time University of Pittsburgh star, while Waters' alma mater is Florida.

Wesleyan Elects Eyerly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 6—The football lettermen at Wesleyan University yesterday elected Paul R. Eyerly Jr. '35 as captain of the 1934 eleven. Eyerly, whose home is in Bloomsburg, Penna., has played center on the varsity for two years. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity.

Coast Guard Elects Guard

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 6 (AP) — The Coast Guard Academy announced today the election of Charles Columbus of Buffalo, N. Y., as captain of the cadet football team for the next season. Columbus plays guard.

Southeastern Conference

Alabama		Florida	
34-Oglethorpe	0	28-Stetson	0
0-Mississippi	0	31-Sewanee	0
18-Miss. State	0	0-N. C. State	0
12-Tennessee	6	9-No. Carolina	0
0-Fordham	2	6-Tennessee	13
20-Kentucky	0	0-Georgia	14
27-Virginia P. I.	0	7-Georgia T'ch	19
12-Georgia Tech	9	14-Auburn	7
7-Vanderbilt	0	19-Maryland	0
130	17	114	53
Georgia		**Auburn**	
20-N. C. State	10	20-Birm.-South'n	7
26-Tulane	13	19-Howard	0
30-No. Carolina	0	6-Georgia T.	16
13-Mercer	12	6-George Wash.	19
25-New York	0	13-Tulane	7
14-Florida	0	7-Duke	13
7-Yale	0	27-Oglethorpe	6
6-Auburn	14	14-Georgia	6
7-Georgia T.	6	7-Florida	14
0-So. California	31	14-So. Carolina	16
148	86	133	104
Tulane		**Georgia Tech.**	
6-Texas A.&M.	13	39-Clemson	3
13-Georgia	26	6-Kentucky	7
20-Maryland	0	16-Auburn	6
7-Georgia Tech	0	0-Tulane	7
7-Auburn	13	10-No. Carolina	6
7-Colgate	0	6-Vanderbilt	9
33-Miss. State	0	19-Florida	7
34-Kentucky	0	9-Alabama	12
26-Sewanee	9	6-Georgia	7
7-Louisiana St.	7	6-Duke	0
160	68	117	63
Tennessee		**Sewanee**	
27-Virginia P. I.	0	0-Kentucky	7
20-Miss. State	0	0-Florida	31
2-Duke	10	42-Southwestern	7
6-Alabama	12	0-Mississippi	41
13-Florida	6	14-Cumberland	0
13-G. Wash'gton	0	13-Tennessee P.I.	0
35-Mississippi	6	14-Vanderbilt	27
33-Vanderbilt	6	13-Miss. State	26
27-Kentucky	0	9-Tulane	26
176	40	75	165
Vanderbilt		**Kentucky**	
50-Cumberland	0	46-Maryville	3
0-Oklahoma	0	7-Sewanee	0
20-No. Carolina	13	7-Georgia Tech	6
0-Ohio State	20	3-Cincinnati	0
7-Miss. State	7	0-Wash. & Lee	7
7-Louisiana St.	7	7-Duke	14
9-Georgia Tech	6	0-Alabama	20
27-Sewanee	14	21-Virginia M.I.	6
6-Tennessee	33	0-Tulane	34
0-Alabama	7	0-Tennessee	27
126	107	91	116
Mississippi		**Mississippi State**	
6-Southwestern	6	12-Millsaps	0
25-Miss. State	0	0-Tennessee	20
0-Alabama	0	0-Alabama	18
7-Marquette	0	7-Vanderbilt	7
41-Sewanee	0	0-Southwestern	6
13-Clemson	0	18-Miss. Col.	0
12-Birm.-So.	0	0-Tulane	33
6-Tennessee	35	26-Sewanee	13
0-Louisiana St.	31	6-Louisiana St.	21
6-Centenary	7	0-Mississippi	31
31-Miss. State	0		
147	79	69	149
Louisiana State			
13-Rice	0		
40-Millsaps	0		
0-Centenary	0		
20-Arkansas	0		
7-Vanderbilt	7		
30-So. Carolina	7		
31-Mississippi	0		
21-Miss. State	6		
7-Tulane	7		
169	27		

Toronto Leafs And Bruins Win League Affairs

High Scoring at New York —Montreal Maroons and Detroit Tie

National Hockey League
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	6	1	4	25	24	13
Chicago	5	1	4	12	12	11
Boston	5	0	5	23	23	10
Rangers	3	1	4	11	12	7

Canadian Division

Toronto	8	1	1	43	14	17
Canadiens	6	0	5	21	20	12
Montreal	3	3	4	18	26	9
Ottawa	3	0	7	16	20	6
Americans	1	3	5	16	34	5

Results Dec. 5

Boston 5, Canadiens 2.
Toronto 9, Americans 1.
Detroit 1, Montreal 1, overtime.

Boston Bruins gained their second victory against Canadiens of Montreal by a score of 5 to 2 at the Boston Garden last night, winning the first affair, 2 to 1, earlier in the season at Montreal. The hockey played last night was not exactly high grade, but excitement ran high and there was an abundance of scoring. Morenz scored his first goal of the 1933-34 season.

Both teams battled evenly for two periods and beginning the third session the score stood at 2 to 2. Alex Smith scored a solo goal at 11m. 25s. of the final session and when Canadiens attempted to even up the locals ran in two more goals. Four of the Boston scores were individual efforts. The local goalie had 33 stops to 20 for Chabot.

Boston	Canadiens
Gracie, Beattie, Ripley, Galbraith, F. Jerwa, lw	rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin
Barry, Stewart, Chapman, c	c, Morenz, Lepine, Riley
Clapper, Lamb, Oliver, rw	lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou
Smith, Hitchman, ld	rd, S. Mantha, Bourgault
Shore, Hitchman, rd	ld, Carson, Burke
Thompson, g	g, Chabot

Score—Boston 5, Canadiens 2. Goals—Beattie, Barry, Smith, Lamb, Oliver for Boston; Morenz, Larochelle for Canadiens. Assists—Stewart for Boston; Gagnon for Canadiens. Referees—M. J. Rodden and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 — Toronto Maple Leafs swamped New York Americans last night at the local Garden 9 to 1. Only for first period were the locals able to make any stand. Roy Worters, regular goal, was badly missed, as Roberts, his substitute, was of little use when the leaders got their attack working in the second period.

Vigorous play with both sides getting penalties for rough play, but no goals, featured the first session. But the second period had barely started when Toronto made two goals in rapid succession. Buzz Boll, going in for the first time, dashed through and scored unassisted, and later, with Toronto using four forwards while Picketts was in the penalty box, scored again, Kilrea to Cotton. Clancy to Sands accounted for another. Sands to Cotton added another in the first minute of play in the third session. Then Americans combined to score, Martin to Dutton, but Clancy passed to Thoms to score another for Toronto. Sands from Boll added another as the half period ended, then Horner added a seventh and Jackson still another, after helping Horner. Levinsky to Bailey made it nine. The summary:

Toronto	Americans
Cotton, H. Jackson, Kilrea, Boll, lw	rw, Martin, Burke, McVeigh, Picketts
Blair, Primeau, Thoms, c	c, Himes, Conn, Jackson, McVeigh
Sands, Conacher, Bailey, rw	lw, Gross, Klein, W. Jackson
Day, Horner, ld	rd, Dutton, Dutkowski
Levinsky, Clancy, Kilrea, rd	ld, Brydge, Speyer
Hainsworth, g	g, Roberts

Score—Toronto 9, Americans 1. Goals—Cotton 2, Sands 2, Boll, Thoms, Horner, H. Jackson, Bailey for Toronto; Dutton for Americans. Assists—Clancy 2, Kilrea, Sands, Boll, H. Jackson, Levinsky for Toronto; Martin for Americans. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Dec. 6—Detroit Red Wings, leaders in the American section of the National Hockey League, and the Montreal Maroons, occupants of third place in the Canadian group, played a one-all tie in a slow game here last night before one of the smallest crowds in years. The visitors opened the scoring within three minutes of the start of the game and they held the lead until near the end of the second period. While they enjoyed the lead the Red Wings played carefully and protected their lead, passing up a number of chances to increase their total.

Detroit	Montreal
Sorrell, Emms, Lewis, lw	rw, Robinson, Ward, Brydson
Pettinger, Goodfellow, Welland, c	c, Haynes, Smith, Kilrea
Wiseman, Carson, Aurie, rw	lw, Trottier, Northcott, Mackenzie
Young, Robertson, ld	rd, Wentworth, Wilcox
Evans, Buswell, rd	ld, Graham, Ayers
Roach, g	g, Kerr

Score—Detroit 1, Montreal 1. Goals—Sorrell for Detroit; Smith for Montreal. Assists—Pettinger and Wiseman for Detroit; Northcott for Montreal. Officials—G. N. Goodman, London, and W. J. Bell, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10

Team Gains, Loses a Tackle

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Columbia's football Lions, selected to face Stanford in the Rose Bowl game at Pasadena New Year's Day, picked up one more tackle by faculty decision, then lost another by the same route within the space of a few hours yesterday. Shortly after it had become known that Joseph Richavich '35, the biggest and one of the best of Columbia's tackles had regained his eligibility, Dean Herbert E. Hawkes announced that Joseph G. Ferrara '35, co-captain-elect of next year's team and regular left tackle, had been declared ineligible. Ferrara, a power in the Columbia line all season, failed in physics and French in his mid-year examinations, the dean announced. Prospects of his competing in the Rose Bowl game were regarded as remote unless special examinations could be arranged for him.

Right End Elected at Villanova

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VILLANOVA, Penna., Dec. 6—William Grimberg '35 of Williamsport, Penna., right end on the varsity, yesterday was elected captain of the 1934 football team at Villanova College. At the same time, Michael Glavin '35 was named student manager of the team.

England Defeats France

TOTTENHAM, Eng., Dec. 6 (AP)—England today defeated France 4 to 1 in the first soccer game between the two countries in 12 years. France won the last game played, in 1921, by a score of 2 to 1 for its only victory in the nine matches of the international series.

College Basketball Results

Ball Teachers 21, Depauw 20.
Carroll College 33, Milwaukee T. 17.
Indiana 30, Franklin 16.

Alabama Wins Southeastern Football Title

Tennessee Can Capture Second Honors by Beating Louisiana State

Southeastern Conference Football Standing

	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Alabama	5	1	0	69	15	1.000
Louisiana State	2	2	0	66	30	1.000
Tennessee	5	0	1	134	30	.833
Georgia	3	0	1	83	33	.750
Tulane	4	1	2	127	55	.667
Vanderbilt	2	2	2	55	74	.500
Auburn	2	0	2	40	43	.500
Mississippi	2	1	2	78	66	.500
Kentucky	2	0	3	14	87	.400
Florida	2	0	3	58	53	.400
Georgia Tech	2	0	5	62	55	.286
Mississippi State	1	1	5	39	143	.166
Sewanee	0	0	6	36	158	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 6—The curtain is down with one exception, on the football season for teams in the Southeastern Conference for 1933. This exception is the game to be played by two leading teams of the conference, namely Tennessee and Louisiana State at Baton Rouge, La., Saturday. With Louisiana State out of the race and with no claims to the championship because of her 7-to-7-tie game with Tulane on last Saturday this game will not have just the flavor that many had expected it to. Had Louisiana State come through with a victory over Tulane and then defeated Tennessee Saturday, many would have voted them at least a share of the conference championship now held solely by the University of Alabama.

Last Saturday was another one of those upset days just as many other Saturdays have been during the season. Of the six games participated in by eight teams of the conference, three were distinct upsets with only the Florida-Maryland game, the Mississippi-Mississippi State and the Georgia-Southern California game going according to advance predictions, and then the scores in these games were much larger than anticipated.

Few would have thought that Tulane would gain a tie with the powerful Louisiana State team; but the 7-to-7-score indicated equal strength for each team. Even fewer fans would have conceded before the game that South Carolina would have the wherewith to defeat Auburn; but she did even though a safety was the deciding issue in her 16-to-14-victory. In what to many was a surprise was the 6-to-0-setback given the Duke team by Georgia Tech., in Atlanta. Coming into Atlanta as one of the three undefeated and untied major teams in the country with a possible Rose Bowl invitation as her reward provided she won, Duke was outplayed all the way by a team that had lost five major engagements during the season. With this defeat Duke saw her chances for a possible Rose Bowl game and the national championship both go glimmering at the same time.

Florida waited until late in the last period to get up steam against her opponent from the Southern Conference in an interconference game; but once this steam was up, she did not shut it off and so Maryland went back home on the short end of a 19-to-0-score. Mississippi State was unable to stem the tide against her traditional rival, University of Mississipp

Instances Shown Of Deception And Fraud in Drug Sale

(Continued from Page 1)

means of guaranteeing to the consumer the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The public, to whom package medicines are offered, does not have scientific knowledge of the nature and treatment of disease. The patent medicine industry, through its advertising of 'cures' for every known human ill, has miseducated the public in regard to the efficacy of drug products. In no other field of consumer goods has the long-suffering public been so efficiently misinformed."

Back of Assertions

Buttressing these assertions, the Department of Agriculture can present a veritable chamber of horrors in the drug and cosmetic industries. In the food industry, the illustrations are almost as revolting. The department is very frank, not to say daring. Mentioning by name some of the most widely-known drug makers and heavily advertised "remedies" in the land, it brands them as fraudulent. A most widely known and advertised drug is declared to be guity of "advertising deception," "untruthfulness," "dangerously deceptive statements." Under the new law the firm can be prosecuted.

A nationally advertised "remedy" for colds put claims on its labels that it was effective in treating asthma, nasal colds, whooping cough, bronchitis, and other diseases. The Government immediately seized the product—the claims disappeared from the labels, but they still are emblazoned in far more effective advertising in publications and on the air.

A most widely publicized mouth wash is also charged by the Government with deceptive advertising. Its labels are innocuous, made so by government action, but drug control experts ask: "Have you tuned-in on their air program lately " Similar charges are made against toothpastes and powders, whose claims far exceed their effects.

Barbaric Contraptions

Even more barbaric contraptions flood the market. They include a device for increasing the height of any person which is 100 per cent fraudulent; a necklace of amber glass beads and zinc and copper strips, supposed to relieve goitre; and so, on through a scarcely credible list.

In the field of cosmetics something relatively new since 1906—abuses have been well-nigh uncontrollable. Legislation is desperately needed. The most notorious violation was an eye-lash "beautifier." Again mentioning specific names, the Federal Food and Drug Administration arraigns hair dyes, hair tonics, and scalp tonics for harmful content which they take care not to reveal. Lead is one ingredient, mercury is another, which few consumers would apply to their bodies if they had any means of knowing what they were using.

Under the new law cosmetics are declared adulterated if they are harmful under the prescribed or customary conditions of use, or if they contain poisonous or harmful ingredients. They are misbranded if any false or misleading claims are made on their labels.

The bill's sponsors declare that "the modern woman is justified in placing her faith in honest manufacturers of harmless cosmetics, such as toothpastes, soaps, face creams, powders, and the like; but she is also entitled to federal protection against the sale of 'beautifiers' which contain injurious ingredients."

Abuses of Standards

Illustrations of the abuses of pure food standards may come as a greater shock to housewives. But they are undeniable. Cheap candies for children, which often contain highly deleterious substances, constitute one of the worst examples. The courts, acting on the old law, actually ruled recently that the addition to candy of a coin—the coin is a "prize" surrounded by candy which the child sucks away—did not constitute a violation of the Act. Lead prizes are very frequently insterted in candy.

Ice cream, particularly when sold by big distributors with little conscience, is another violator. It often consists of "a great deal of well-thrashed atmosphere" which means the beating into the product of all the air it will hold, so that food value—already reduced by a low fat mix—sinks to a minimum.

Moreover, the quality of similar appearing foods often varies widely. Two cans of a vegetable product may weigh the same, but in one case a much greater quantity of water may have been added. The wise housewife may watch as sharply as she can, but deception is easy.

To remedy these evils, the new act promises to establish a legal standard for food products with the force and effect of law. This is already provided for canned foods.

Protect Honesty

The act serves to protect and reward honest manufacturers by revealing the extent of fraudulence in their competitors. Housewives will no longer have to enter guessing contests. Today it is impossible for a purchaser to tell, for example, how much tomato solids there are in tomato paste—and the range is from 12 to 22 per cent; how much butterfat or air there is in ice cream, although the range is from 4 to 18 per cent; how much real fruit there is in bread spreads, and how much water, pectin and acids, although the range is from 20 to 45 per cent; how much "slack-fill" there is in cans or packages; how much content is reduced by sunken panels or thick sides in bottles, tins, or containers; how much real beneficial content there is in so-called "health" foods; how much poisonous spray has been used and left as residue on fruits or vegetables, and so on down a revealing list.

Defenders of the bill believe that, with national recovery under way, a great revival of national buying may be expected. But they insist that it must be on a basis of honest advertising and honest products. There is powerful evidence that the public wants fraudulent and misleading advertising cleared out of the press and driven from the air, Prof. R. G. Tugwell, co-author of the bill, declares.

Compromises Expected

Compromises and amendments are expected. The sponsors are wide open to suggestion. But they want arguments to be limited to factual, tangible points, not to vague charges of "bureaucracy."

One of the most powerful lobbies in history is arrayed against the measure. Part of the lobby is honest. It sincerely thinks the bill too vague, giving the Secretary of Agriculture too extensive powers. To the honest interests who oppose the bill the Administration eagerly extends a coöperative hand.

But there is no blinking the fact that a good deal of dishonest opposition exists too. It is inevitable that outright chiselers should fight for their existence. Even in the advertising industry some claims are notoriously sweeping and uncontrolled and agencies are dubious about their future.

Enlightened opposition, however, has every opportunity to reach an agreed and constructive solution. In the words of a spokesman for this group, Mr. G. A. Nichols, of "Printers' Ink":

"The Revised Federal Food and Drugs Act will be passed. Make no mistake about that. But it will not be passed in its present form. What advertisers, publishers and agents should do, then (quoting from Prof. David F. Cavers, one of the bill's authors) is to get over their attack of jitters and help the Government work out a measure that will put the merchandising of food, drugs, and cosmetics where it ought to be—and do it with a minimum of injustice to all."

New York Telephone Loss

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—The New York Telephone Company reports a net loss of 1341 stations in November. In October the company gained 1899 stations, while for November, 1932, there was a loss of 14,519. For the first 11 months of this year the net loss in installations was 116,716, compared with a loss of 228,853 in the corresponding period of last year. The company does about one-fifth of the total Bell System business.

Movements Get Under Way To Continue NRA Programs

Massachusetts Leader in the A. F. of L. Proposes a National Council

Establishment of a National Economic Council, representing labor, capital and government, as a permanent successor to the NRA was proposed today by Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Organization of labor and capital under the recovery act has gone so far that the Government must, according to Mr. Watt, be installed as the ultimate umpire. Unless this is done either one or the other will wield an unfair power or business in general will be adversely affected by a cat-and-dog fight between the two sides.

It would be disastrous for business to be governed according to the dictates of the American Federation of labor or of the United States Chamber of Commerce. The only alternative, he averred, is for the Government to establish such a council to maintain a balance in the public interest.

Along Trade Lines

This proposal is made in recognition of the fact that capital is irrevocably organized along trade association lines and labor through its right of collective bargaining. He would repose in this council power to effect codes of hours, working conditions and compensation through the various associations.

"Unless some such step is taken to protect the public interest, the nation is apt to find capital invested with more overweening powers and less safeguards than ever before," he said. "Capital, stripped of restraints of the anti-trust laws and freed of effective governmental control, would be more unmanageable than ever."

Mr. Watt would have this council employ its power to thread American business with constructive social innovations. He would have it set up unemployment insurance in the various associations, for by imposing it on a whole association the system would be uniform and no competitive inequities would result.

While he favors the present efforts of the Interstate Compacts Committee in Massachusetts to induce uniform practices among the states, he believes its value is largely one of education. This method has been demonstrably too slow, according to him. With the machinery practically established for national action, it would be, in his opinion, foolish to revert to the practice of inching along through State action.

Commenting on the situation in Massachusetts, he declared the Massachusetts Federation of Labor had about doubled its membership. The effect of the NRA has been salutary, he said, and cited the case of a textile company which has just received a $1,000,000 order, which, he insisted, would never have come to Massachusetts had it not been for the textile code.

Power to Enforce

To perfect still further the NRA machinery in Massachusetts it is necessary to invest the conciliation boards with the power to enforce their decisions, Mr. Watt said.

He based his assertion on the failure of employers to accept the decision of the New England Regional Labor Board in the Springfield truckmen's strike.

This decision provided that the men return to work and that a final judgment be rendered by mediators of the regional labor board, which, according to Mr. Watt, is more representative of capital than of labor. So weak is the employers' case, according to him, that they would not bind themselves to accept this impartial adjudication.

He also urged a change in the conditional viewpoint toward the regulation of working hours. They should be regulated impersonally as operating hours or machine hours and not as hours for men or for women. This basis has been manifestly unfair to women, who have been unduly discriminated against. With the need for general shortening of hours, women should not, according to him, be called upon to sacrifice disproportionately their livelihood.

New England Proposes Permanent Pact With South Upon Codes

In order that New England and the South may avert collapsing into another trade war at the expense of the dearly-won NRA living wages, when the codes automatically terminate in 1935, New England yesterday summoned the South and the middle-West into conference. It is proposed to preserve the NRA wage levels and the prohibition of child labor for all time, by interstate compact.

The decision to include other sections of the country in these compacts, which was reached here by a conference of five New England States, marks a turning point in discussions looking toward permanent retention of higher living standards for the working class. Previously, efforts had been directed toward inducing the New England legislatures to enact the main labor provisions of the NRA into uniform state laws.

Now it has been seen that any efforts within just the New England group alone would be more than nullified if other directly competing sections of the East and South were to relapse back into their primitive conditions of labor semislavery.

For decades, it is recognized, bitter antagonism between the economically mature Northeast, with its high standards of living for workers, and other less developed sections of the country has been like a mill stone on New England industry. States with high minimum wage laws were penalized for their forward-looking legislation by competition from the products of sweated and helpless masses of workers in states which could not muster eonugh votes to vote down the employer groups.

However, now is the time to force a vote in all of the eastern competing states, the Conference recognises. All standards for working hours and wages and child labor are leveled out, in South and Northeast alike. The slight differences in minimum wages allowed by the Recovery Administration as between different sections, are not enough to permit one section to undercut another seriously.

It is only necessary, then, to hold fast that which is already secured. And it is expected that workers in states where they suffered under the yoke of mass industrial oppression, will not permit slipping back to the old order. It is known that these working groups make up enough of the total vote in these states to force interstate agreements, when the occasion arises.

But the New England groups do not expect to encounter serious opposition from employer groups in these other sections. The NRA has brought a realization to these industrialists that in oppressing their workers they are oppressing their own consumers.

Moreover, there has been in recent years a wave of mergers and consolidations, which has joined so many mills in the North and South under the same management that the interests of both groups are become more inseparable than is commonly recognized. In the basic field of textiles, this interlocking has been particularly noticeable.

Therefore, representatives today go back to the legislatures of the various New England states to arrange for summoning joint state commissions, which will represent all of the sections that enter into major direct competition with the large New England industries.

America is too dependent on Old-World ties to venture on exclusive trade policies among themselves. They do see before them, however, a broad field of mutual endeavor, both in the political and economic spheres, which will promote continental peace and unity which is calculated to work for the good rather than to the prejudice of other world groups.

Chaco Dispute Kept on Agenda

(Continued from Page 1)

to line up Pan-American powers to hasten a continental trade recovery. They readily admit that there are grave objections to the customs union plan which is scheduled to be brought up, together with supplementary projects for inter-American commerce promotion.

It is this ready recognition of the difficult path of negotiations, however, that encourages the hopes of definite progress toward the concession of mutual trade protection and facilities.

The promotion and consolidation of New World peace figures prominently among the political subjects to be discussed and progress will be facilitated by the recent conclusion of the Rio de Janiero pact. A seriously-prepared effort will be made to secure an agreement regarding settlement of navigation rights on international rivers which have threatened at times the relations of Pan-American powers.

Several items on the agenda were left over from Havana five years ago, and a special appeal was made to speed up the ratification of previous agreements before the present conference. Happily, many of the South American legislatures responded satisfactorily, which is accepted as another good omen for the success of the Montevideo gathering.

South American newspapers, as a whole, are averse to any continental line-up which may be adversely interpreted in the Old World. They deprecate any trade unity which may be achieved at the cost of European relationships.

Argentina and Brazil—Sisters

Both Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

Poster Typifies Present Relations

The Translation Is: "Everything Unites Us. Nothing Separates Us."

Up and Down Beacon Hill

It's Gathering Dust

This column resurrected a curious document today. It was marked "House 1300" and contained the report of the Warren Liquor Commission. It was a quaint and naïve document. It had been drafted with the view of providing a model system of control. It had actually taken quite seriously the promises that the saloon would not return. It had provided for a state-controlled corporation to handle all traffic in hard liquor—from production to selling. It provided for individual drinking permits and revocation thereof if the holder failed to remain sober. Et cetera.

The explanation seemed to be that this document had been drawn by men who had made an exceptionally scholarly study of the issue, fairly insulated against lobbyists.

* * *

What of that "Millennium"?

There was a lot of dutiful merriment last night. Many people who felt no particular exuberance over the return of legal liquor went around the streets with set and determined smiles on their faces.

The end of prohibition had been consistently depicted as something but little short of the millennium. And those who have trumpeted that millennium for 13 years should marshal a little extra enthusiasm when "the millennium" arrives.

* * *

In this class of loyal celebrators was a choir of schoolboys, who started yodeling a song of the "flowing bowl" on Tremont Street. When prohibition occurred they were all in the kiddy-car stage and not far removed from the milk bottle. But the fervor and stridency of their singing showed that they believed they were welcoming back something very dear and very intimate to them.

* * *

Mansfield Meets Curley

Mayor-Elect Frederick W. Mansfield will, this afternoon meet Mayor James M. Curley for the first time since the former was elected to the Mayoralty of this city. The meeting will be in the State House where Mayor Curley is to present to Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett for his consideration, Boston's supplementary civil works program.

Mayor-Elect Mansfield indicated to Mr. Bartlett that he desires to hear Mayor Curley present the additional items for Boston's improvement.

The Mayor said that he is going to ask for $1,000,000 additional for street work in Boston, $1,000,000 for new sewer construction, $1,160,000 for new fire department buildings and remodeling, $750,000 for police department stations, $800,000 for new water mains for Dorchester and $800,000 for new buildings on Deer Island.

* * *

How About the Costs?

The closing chapter in the special session on liquor was given over to the question of whether or not the legislators will get paid for their work during this session. According to a bill just reported out of the House Ways and Means Committee, the job should be worth $150 for each member. The mileage rate allowed in the bill is $1.05 a mile. With the passage of the law last night, the control (?) system will have been bought and paid for.

Iowa Ratifies Amendment

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 6 (AP)—Iowa yesterday ratified the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution, becoming the sixteenth state to add its approval.

Presidential Visit Of South Americans Has Broad Effect

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The recent Brazilian-Argentinean presidential conference, when President Justo of Argentina journeyed to Rio de Janeiro to talk with President Vargas of Brazil, resulted in seven treaties, one postage stamp and a poster.

The stamp carried the news of the meeting far and wide. The poster told the story in colorful lines of its purpose. And the seven treaties cemented trade contacts agreeable to both republics.

Once upon a time discussions of this character between Latin-American presidents were unheard of. Nations had too little confidence in each other to talk openly of economic and political programs

That was years ago. Today, Latin America wearied of the long depression following the world-wide economic upset and convinced that it must depend more upon its own initiative to restore prosperity has turned to inter-Latin-American conferences.

U. S. Funds Start Pouring Into Banks Of New York City

(Continued from Page 1)

nouncement occasioned hardly a ripple of news interest and the conservative financial community accepts it placidly and with little comment.

What is at stake, however, is one more effort to blast money out of banks, and put it to profitable work to start up the wheels of industry and accelerate the motion of business once again.

The financial procedure involved is simple. The Government offers the banks generous terms, under which they can convert a portion of their assets, whether preferred stock or capital notes, into cash, loaned by the RFC. The Government does not want to go into the banking business permanently and offers a premium on quick retirement of the loan. The normal interest paid by the bank is 5 per cent, but it becomes 4 per cent if repayment is made in three years.

Thus far the RFC has had 1600 applications from banks for its funds for amounts ranging from $5000 to three big requests for $50,000,000 each. The objective in releasing federal credit is fourfold:

1. Facilitate organization of new banks where needed.
2. Aid reorganization of closed banks.
3. Rehabilitation of open banks.
4. Increase working capital of open banks.

Incidental to the above program, the credit extension is the only means under the control of the Administration by which banks seeking to qualify for the radical new deposit insurance feature of the new banking act, which becomes partially effective Jan. 1, can do so. There has been a steady demand from state banks for funds for this purpose.

There is no limit to which this extension of "state capital" may go, at least theoretically, for each dollar which the RFC loans to the banks may, under authority granted by Congress, be borrowed again from the public, if desired.

In fact, viewed from the broadest aspect, what the Administration has done is to create a machine by which the public that is afraid to loan money direct to the banks and industry can loan it to the Government (by the purchase of assets of the RFC) which in turn passes it on to the banks and industry. This is a form of socialized credit in operation.

Mr. Jones' comment yesterday, together with a list of the 12 big New York banks, and their participation, follows:

Jeannetts Flower Shop
823 Lancaster Avenue
Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Phone 570

William B. Margerum, INCORPORATED
The House of Excellence in
Meat, Poultry and General Food Products
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Served Evenings and Sundays
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Springer's
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PHILADELPHIA
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Extra Purity and Extra food value

That is why this famous milk is ideal for babies and children—and for you.
Abbotts "A" MILK
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, South Jersey, Atlantic City and other Seashore Points.

Real Estate Management
Properties Carefully Managed
Prompt Returns Personal Service
Attention to Repairs
ATTRACTIVE SUBURBAN AND CITY APARTMENTS, $30 TO $125
E. William Kohl Jr.
6518 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wav. 1327

Craig Coal
Jeddo Highland
and Vacuum Fuel Oil
Represented by
J. Philip Strehle
47 Montana Street, Philadelphia
Call GERmantown 5539

WAWA DAIRY FARMS
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
CERTIFIED and RAW MILK
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Farms and Bottling Plant
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Main Office
ALLEGHENY AVE. at 35th Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Telephone Radcliff 7020

Insurance of Every Description
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Lombard 5270 Philadelphia

For Christmas
LESSON BOOK MARKERS
LEATHER GOODS
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GIFT WRAPPINGS
Christmas Cards that are remembered
DECKER'S
STATIONERS
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1227 Chestnut St.
PHILADELPHIA

DON'T BE Misled
Furs of the Better Grade
ARE NEVER HIGH PRICED
Fine Cloth Coats Made to Your Measure
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Burn That BETTER
Pennsylvania Hard Coal
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
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UPHOLSTERING
Furniture Restoring in all its branches
FRED. J. HARLEY
INTERIOR DECORATOR
ANYWHERE ANYTIME
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Call Swarthmore 1441

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GITTLER'S Permanent Wave OF ECONOMY
For Ladies Who Appreciate QUALITY but Must Economize.
FORMERLY $10-$15.
Now $5.00-$7.50
MARCELS THAT LAST
PERSONALITY HAIR CUTS
1631 Chestnut St.
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LEWIS
1519 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
9 EAST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
CLEARANCE
Coats Suits Dresses
20% Reduction
Special Group of Dresses
19.75
Values up to 50.00

"How Grand it's from BONWIT TELLER"

5.95
There always a rush for ROBES for CHRISTMAS... at 5.95 we have a grand collection... PLAIDS... wool and lace... MAIDA LEE... Street Floor... phone RIT. 7500
BONWIT TELLER
CHESTNUT STREET AT SEVENTEENTH
PHILADELPHIA

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Let's Dress Up for Christmas

By ELENE FOSTER
Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Here Are a Few Points on Holiday Clothes

Paris

MERRY CHRISTMAS! A really merry Christmas, far merrier than the last because of the so much brighter prospects for the return of prosperity. Let's do our best to make it a festive season, a real old-fashioned Christmas. Let's put on our "best bib and tucker" for even the homiest of celebrations This is no time to save our best clothes. The holly wreaths, the evergreen boughs, the flowering plants and the Christmas candles call for correspondingly festive apparel. "Shall we dress?" the question which at other seasons of the year so often follows the acceptance of an invitation, is quite out of place and superfluous at holiday time. Of course we shall dress, and in our very newest and smartest frock, for any holiday festivity!

It is from the standpoint of their fitness for the holiday season that I have been viewing the demi-season collections of the great French dressmaking houses.

The most useful of all the holiday costumes is that which can be worn, with or without a little cape jacket for either afternoon or evening. I like especially the little round cape which slips over the head and in the twinkling of an eye transforms the formal evening frock into an appropriate afternoon gown. There is a charming model in the collection of Mainbocher in dull pink crêpe which has the slip-over cape of the same material edged with a narrow band of mink. This reaches to the elbows and entirely conceals the décolleté bodice of the evening gown. Thus we have a lovely costume for the afternoon dance or Christmas tree or for the theater or cinema and, minus the cape, we are dressed for any sort of more elaborate evening function.

These capes or jackets are not always of the same material as the frock, often they are of a contrasting color and different material. A popular variety is the cape-jacket which has big open sleeves reaching just below the elbow. Madame Ardanse is showing an attractive as well as practical ensemble which consists of an ankle-length frock of black velvet, with plain skirt and sleeveless bodice with a boat-shaped neck. A band of the material is stretched across the back of the neck and hangs in long loops lined with bright red at the back of the arms, reaching to the elbow. With this is worn a cape-jacket of lacquer red duveteen with wide sleeves edged with a band of black fox.

Contrasting Notes

Maggie Rouff is using rounded capes of quilted taffeta edged with fur, distinctly Victorian in feeling, with evening frocks of georgette or lace. The sketch which Mrs. Rockwell has made of a model by Chanel, is another form of the afternoon-evening costume. In this the jacket is of heavy pink lace embroidered with little gold sequins and edged with a velvet ruch. This completely obscures the low-cut bodice of the black velvet evening gown. Mlle. Chanel has an idea which is especially interesting to the "jeune fille." With a plain black skirt of velvet, satin or silk crêpe goes a sleeveless over-blouse and a rounded waist-length cape of a printed velvet, pale blue or pink or jade with a small white design. With the cape, it is a costume for luncheon, the tea-dance or any afternoon festivity and without it, it serves as a dinner, cinema or informal evening gown.

A new type of semi-evening or dinner frock which is being shown by a number of the leading houses (notably Worth, Lucien Lelong and Mainbocher) is proving very popular with smart Frenchwomen. This is a long, tight Princess gown in velvet, satin or lamé, with long, tightly fitted sleeves and a neck which is cut straight across the collar-bones at the front and slashed in a long V or narrow oblong opening at the back. Its elegance depends entirely on its perfect cut and the richness of the material of which it is made. And, by the by, the majority of the new evening gowns are cut very high at the front and in a low V or U at the back of the bodice. Captain Molyneux's models are an exception to this rule for he has returned to the old-time straight line at the front and a V or U shape or square cut at the back and very narrow shoulder-straps of velvet in a contrasting shade. For example, a frock in soft greeny-blue crêpe has shoulder-straps and a soft belt of mauve velvet with a cluster of mauve orchids at one side and mauve velvet gloves and shoes.

Here, incidentally, is an idea for the home dressmaker, for the addition of these velvet accessories and the change in the neck-line would give quite a different character to last year's evening gown.

Flowers, by the by, have returned to favor. Which reminds me of a most the most attractive evening gown that I have seen this season. This is a creation of Worth and is in pale blue and silver lamè, made with a tight skirt with a little pointed train and a flat bow at the back of the waist-line. The bodice is high at the front and cut in a deep U at the back, and down one side from shoulder to the waist trails a cluster of pale pink and blue velvet morning glories. Pale blue velvet gloves and silver slippers are worn with this.

For Older Women

As a rule, the evening gowns designed for the older woman (in distinction from those for the "jeune fille") are made with a tight skirt, usually with a narrow pointed train and with a bow or "choux" of the material (a modification of the "bustle") at the back of the waist-line. Several houses line or face the skirt with taffeta which makes walking easier and gives the fascinating rustle that every woman loves.

The outstanding sensations of the season in the realm of the evening gown are Mainbocher's gown with a removable train and Mme. Schiaparelli's "airplane" dress. The former is shown in the accompanying sketch. This is an excellent idea, for the train is quite separate and is adjusted by simply tying it around the waist. With the train the gown is suitable for any formal occasion and when the train is removed, one has a charming dance or dinner frock. The same idea is carried out in a black satin frock with a "peacock's tail" train of pleated tulle, which is most distingué.

Mme. Schiaparelli's "airplane" dress is in heavy satin, quite plain at the front of the skirt, save for two triangular wings which are stitched flat at the front and mount at the back, standing out like two sails in the wind, bunched at the waist-line in a big bow. The effect is decidedly novel and extremely smart.

Chiffon Plaids

Besides these formal evening gowns, there are charming Christmas frocks in lighter materials for the younger generation. I recall two in printed, plaid chiffon which are particularly appropriate for the holiday season. One in red and green plaid by Patou, has a rather full skirt with two crisp ruffles at the back of the waist, worn over the skirt of bottle-green taffeta with a soft belt and a big bow just under the chin of bottle-green velvet. The other, from Mainbocher, is of white plaided in black, and worn over a foundation of white taffeta. This has a very full skirt and a plain bodice, high at the front and cut in a modest V at the back with a sash of very wide, bright red velvet ribbon tied in a big bow at the back with long ends touching the floor.

Lace is a popular material for the holiday evening gown, both in black and colors and the ciré effects are much in vogue. I'd love to tell you more but I have reached the end of my page and I have only room to wish you all a very happy, merry Christmas.

Drawn by Grace Corson Rockwell for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left—Black Velvet Evening Gown With Lace Jacket From Chanel. The Jacket Is of Heavy Pink Lace Embroidered in Gold Sequins and Edged With a Ruche of Black Velvet. Right—Two Views of an Evening Gown in Black Georgette by Mainbocher. The Removable Train Is a Novelty and Transforms a Simple Dance Frock Into a Gown for Formal Evening Wear.

A Wooden Bag

Leather, silk or velvet materials are always popular for flat hand bags, but the very newest novelty in this line is made of very thin wood. It has its own natural color, and the marking is left as an ornamentation. These bags fasten with a square knob, also of wood, and are lined with a very dashing brown and white checked gingham.

National Housekeepers

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF OUR duties, as housekeepers in our homes, included the supervision of such a myriad of activities as are given in a chart prepared by Mrs. Adele Bohle Frey for hotel housekeepers we would wish to do as the hotel women have done, and have a national organization for education and for mutual helpfulness.

Mrs. Frey's chart, included in an article in the October issue of the Hotel Bulletin and Nation's Chef, pictures the executive housekeeper in a hotel as director and supervisor of over forty individuals who, in turn, have charge of such varied tasks as general cleaning and scrubbing, seamstress work, laundry work, furniture and window cleaning, care and inspection of linen, painting, carpet laying, shade hanging, upholstering, lost and found department, and others.

Mrs. Frey reminds us that the housekeeper in a hotel represents the woman of the house, the mother, the hostess. She says that everyone goes to the housekeeper for help, just as, in a home everybody goes to mother for help.

* * *

The National Executive Housekeepers Association was organized in November, 1930. Not for higher pay, or shorter hours, but to raise the position by upholding the work and increasing its usefulness. Miss Anne Owens, executive housekeeper of a well-known hotel in New York City, has recently been re-elected president of the organization.

The five aims of the association, as outlined, may explain why hotels seem to be growing increasingly more homelike and happy places in which to stay for a short time, or to live. The aims are: To formulate better training methods, to outline plans for more efficient co-operation with other departments and with the executive staff, to encourage wider knowledge of hotel problems on the part of the housekeeper that she may become a more valued member of the staff, to educate the public to the importance of the true housekeeping job in a modern hotel, and to carry on research and release findings to hotels and the press.

* * *

At a meeting of hotel women held recently in Los Angeles, Calif., Miss Grace S. Stoermer of the Bank of America gave the following rules for the business woman of today, which are, after all, pretty good rules for women in any position.

"Forget you are a woman; don't weep or sulk when you are criticized, and don't demand leniency because of your sex; be dependable in emergencies and, above all, be punctual; don't argue; plan ahead; learn all there is to know about your job; discard fear."

The Hotel Monthly gives a bit of advice to hotel managers which might very well be read by the traveling public in order that the coat might be fitted to the ones most needing it. The article is called "Beware of Being Touchy." It says, "When you find that guests do not treat you considerately give thought to the possibility that you are 'touchy.' Having one's feelings hurt is largely a matter of having them out where they are apt to be stepped on. Guests are a bit imperious at times. But what of it? The times they stop at a hotel are the only times that many men and women have a chance to feel that they are kings and queens. Let 'em be imperious if that is one of the thrills they get sojourning in a big hotel for a few days. It really doesn't injure you in any way to be ordered about, and if that is a guest's idea of having a good time at a hotel, play the game with him."

Here's just one more gem from the same magazine, that applies to everyone, everywhere: "If it is your happiness to make others happy you'll go to the top in hotel work."

We Repeat Ourselves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The following recipes, included in an article on "The Christmas Dinner" printed on this page Dec. 2, 1932, proved so popular that in response to many requests we are reprinting them here.

Christmas Pudding

Shred or chop finely
1½ lbs. beef suet. Prepare
1½ lbs. white breadcrumbs. Wash and pick the following fruits
1½ lbs. currants
1½ lbs. Valencia raisins
1½ lbs. orange and lemon peel. Blanch and chop
¼ lb. sweet almonds. Grate
1½ nutmegs. Weigh
2½ lbs. dark brown sugar. Measure
1½ teaspoons salt. Beat
9 eggs with
1½ pints milk. Put all the ingredients into a large bowl and mix well by hand. Put the mixture into greased pudding basins, cover with greased paper and a greased pudding cloth and steam for six hours. Remove the pudding cloth and paper, re-cover and store in a cool place. Steam for three hours before serving.

Mincemeat

Peel and core
1½ lbs. apples. Mince them and
1½ lbs. suet and
1½ lbs. orange and lemon peel. Wash and stone
1½ lbs. raisins. Wash and pick
1½ lbs. currants. Squeeze the juice from
1 orange and 1 lemon. Weigh
1½ lbs. sugar. Mix together very thoroughly. Press into clean, dry jars, cover as for jam and store in a cool dry place.

Both Hail and Farewell

Etiquette in Daily Living Series—4

By CARILYN STEVENS
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ETIQUETTE prescribes rather definite salutations and farewells. "How do you do," for instance, is always safe and sure. It is the formal salutation and is the recognized correct form of response for those who have just been introduced. On less formal occasions one may prefer to say "Good morning," (before twelve), "Good afternoon," (before six) and "Good evening," (after 6). Some etiquette experts are lenient to the word "Hello," if used with discrimination, as for instance, a man and woman (equals in position) who work together every day. If said with a friendly, chummy little inflection it is not half bad and seems to meet a need. But the inflection has so much to do with it that unless one is sure of himself he is wise to be wary of "hello." It can sound very ugly and common. One certainly wouldn't use it to "the big boss," or to acquaintances of social importance or to strangers.

Morning Greetings in the Home

Morning greetings should be the custom in the home.

Good morning, Life, and all
Things glad and beautiful.

sings the poet, and this is a fine daily start-off for all of us. Many modern families, especially in the cities, do not meet at beakfast. But before they scurry off to their various duties they can at least sing out a cheery "good morning" as they fly by in the halls. If salutations have become a habit with one a pleasant greeting will at least give the appearance of joy and cordiality at such times though one may feel burdened with problems. As Emerson puts it; "I beseech you not to pollute the morning—by corruption and groans. Come out of the azure. Love the day."

As one gives thought to this subject of salutations he will find many occasions, perhaps hitherto ignored, on which he can offer the right hand of fellowship via a simple greeting. In passing it might be of interest to suggest that the "little laws of love" demand recognition of the pleasant greetings given by ushers in many churches. It is certainly not friendly to stalk by them as if they were so many lamp-posts.

Two accepted forms of farewell are "Good-by" and "Good night." "So long" and "I'll be seein' you," have not yet been accepted into the code.

Then There Is the Telephone

The telephone offers much practice in speech etiquette. Often one's first approach to another is by the telephone. In this case he is judged by the impression that he makes on the ear. A business firm is often judged by its switchboard operator. For this reason high-class business men are becoming more and more particular about the manners of their representatives at the telephone. The meaningless "hello" is being rapidly replaced by more efficient responses. Two formulas for answering a business telephone prescribed by experts seem to have about a fifty-fifty following. Both are equally efficient.

"Good-morning, Redfield 0987."

"Good-morning, Smith, Jones & Co."

Some business houses omit the salutation and in business it does not seem to be compulsory, but it is a friendly gesture and is gaining in favor as business continues to reach a higher level of deportment.

With a residence telephone one may say;

"Good-morning, Sunnybrook 1234;" or if the servant answers, "Good-morning, Mr. John Smith's residence. The maid speaking."

A Quick Story

Some authorities object to "the maid speaking" as too commercial in its sound. But it tells such a quick story that it seems valuable and (as in many cases) the inflection and tone can soften the plain statement into something quite elegant. If Mrs. Smith answers the ring herself she will always use her Christian name in addressing equals but otherwise she will use her title.

In giving a grocery order she will say, "Mrs. John Smith."

To a fellow club member (even if a mere acquaintence) she will say, "Jane Smith."

Authorities are not all definite about the business woman but usage seems to permit her a choice. Jane Smith (who owns a tea room) may call herself in business, "Miss Smith," or "Jane Smith," following the footsteps of her brothers in the business world.

Sometimes a business man will have his secretary get his number, or the woman in the home may have a servant make connection for her. The idea, of course, is to save time. In either case the one calling must be ready to speak the instant the other answers. It is discourteous and grossly selfish to save one's own time at the expense of another's. This custom is growing so rapidly that the point bears attention. A recent editorial pointed out that business firms often lost orders by the abuse of this practice.

The one calling will announce himself at once. "John Smith of Smith, Brown & Co.; or "Mr. John Smith's secretary"; or "Jane Smith" or "Mrs. Henry Smith," as the case requires. A neat little courtesy coming more and more into vogue is for the one calling to inquire, "Is it convenient for you to speak with me now?" The other will answer in the affirmative or if busy will say so and add, "May I call you back in ten minutes?" Another little amenity is for the one called to say "Thank you for calling," on such occasions as it is suitable. In any case it is the place of the one who rang up to ring off.

Some Telephone Don'ts

Never, never say, "Guess who this is?" It is silly, inefficient and may even be very embarrassing if the unfortunate guesser makes a foul.

One never listens in on an extension telephone nor breaks in on a party line conversation. One woman stated the case to her friend about an offender who was listening in; "Oh, leave her go. She ain't got no culture, nohow!"

Don't lose your temper over the telephone. Good nature is the rule. Those who mind their manners in personal contacts will often talk to strangers in a way they wouldn't think of doing in a personal interview.

Thoughtful parents do not allow little children to make a plaything of the telephone. On the other hand because telephoning is a great adventure to tiny tots many lessons in good breeding can be taught them by means of this modern invention.

This series of 25 articles is appearing on Wednesdays.

Silk Stocking Novelties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ASIDE from the fact that cast-off silk stockings make excellent material for hooked and crocheted rugs, they also may be used for a variety of crocheted novelties such as house slippers, shopping bags, berets, not to mention sleeveless "hug-me-tights," Afghans, etc. In all of these novelties the easy single crochet stitch is employed.

In cutting your silk stockings into strips do not use the toe or the heel, and use a pair of sharp scissors. The strips must not be cut wider than ½ inch because these novelties call for light weight. If the strips are cut too wide your bag or cap will be bulky and unattractive. The stockings must be cut round and round, (as even as possible) in just the fashion that you peal an apple. Pull the ankle end of the stocking over the palm of your left hand, this insures even, clean-cut strips. By cutting the stocking round and round instead of lengthwise, you get more yardage to the strip, greater space between the joinings, and more elasticity. Carefully and neatly join the strips, using an overcasting stitch, so that the joining is not bulky, otherwise your crocheting will be full of hard little knobs.

The next step is important. Upon a large empty spool begin winding your silk strippings, drawing it as tightly as you can without tearing the material. This gives you a crochet substance that is light, elastic, and pleasing to work with. It also gives just the right weight, which is especially needed for the ever popular beret.

If you wish to dye your material it must be done before you wind it into crochet balls. However, you will find that the finished article is very attractive using the colors that the stockings were originally dyed by the manufacturers, mostly in light and dark browns, dark and light grays, etc. Stockings in other staple colors can be most interestingly employed in contrast. If you use the colors commonly in vogue, combine them in any manner you like, in orderly fashion, or "hodge-podge." In any case, they will give delightful, results. The finishing touch to each novelty is the application of a hot iron over a dampened cloth.

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The Home Forum

Autumn With W. H. Davies

AUTUMN has fallen on the poet's garden, serene, mellow, beautiful autumn. But spring and summer linger there still; his eyes are the mirror of sprightly laughter, his speech has the amplitude, the wisdom, of a life never more alert. Beneath his step and mine, as we wander through the honey-colored sunlight, the leaves crush crisply, and scattered fruits make us tread with caution. A bird is busy in the brown distance. "'The starlings chuckling over stolen fruit,'" he quotes, resuming our easy, musing talk; and, stooping, gathers one of the scattered fruits—"'They pock the face of all my golden pears.'—

"Those two lines are an example of how a thought shapes itself when it first comes to me," he continued. "It came like that as we walked here yesterday, and it may lead to a compete lyric when you have gone back to London. You ask me how I write. Well, there you are! I wait for a thought, an idea. I never make any attempt to write until it comes to me—I simply go on with this quiet country life, content to wait, knowing for certain that it will come sooner or later.

"Not always, of course, does a thought lead to a complete lyric. There must be something in it of unique value to a poet. Many a thought fades into nothing. But sometimes even a single word, let alone a couple of lines, is enough. That word 'pock,' now. The bit of verse I have quoted was centered in the one word. It mustn't be 'pick.' I dare say the printer will think 'pock' a misprint and change it to 'pick'!"

"In the poem you may write then," I said, "the magic word will be pock. The authentic poet is revealed in an original usage like that."

"The magic of the right word!" he exclaimed. "The poet who is able to employ it makes those starlings his own; all birds and beasts are his creatures. You can easily test the poets who have never been content to follow in a tradition. Take an illustration—".

"Take yourself as the illustration," I interrupted, "when you write, say, of the cuckoo. Most poets have accepted the conventional idea of the cuckoo, but I remember that you have heard it shouting. Not Wordsworth's unseen, mysterious bird, but the brazen fellow that comes right into your garden and shouts!"

He answered: "That is what I mean when I say that the poet must see things with his own eyes, hear them with his own ears; not with the eyes and ears of those who have written before him."

"The *red* berry, the *scarlet* strawberry," I said, "are not enough. In the lately written poem you showed me this morning, the strawberry is 'full of dimples,' the plum is 'misty,' the pear is 'nippled,' and the currant 'beady, glassy-eyed'—" And—this I added to myself—the poet who sees objects in that way is no mere follower of Wordsworth, as some of the critics have claimed, but himself alone, unique.

"The apple with her beauty moles,
The beady currant, glassy-eyed;
The golden corn, all naked there,
Without a leaf on either side.
The nippled pear and misty plum,
The yellow quince and cherry red;
The crimson strawberry full of dimples
Now lying so low in her bed."

Aloud, I asked: "Here in this old-time garden, in your house with its books and pictures and sculpture, with the quiet help in your day-by-day living that you are given—this ideal existence for a writer, indeed—do thoughts and ideas crowd upon you, the poet?"

He answered: "Many thoughts and ideas come to me in my retreat from London; and yet, strange to say, for days and days I am often without one of value to me in my poetry. But I reckon a whole week is not lost if, after, say, four fruitless days, something happens on the fifth or sixth. If I compose a poem a week and feel satisfied with it—I need some satisfying, by the way—I count my week's work a good one."

"But your average is higher than one a week?"

"Sometimes I have completed four poems in a week. Sometimes I have written no more than two lines—or, rather, an unsatisfactory poem with just two lines worth rescuing. But that is only to be expected. After all, if one starts off with lines of this kind, taken from the opening verse of a poem still unpublished:

"Kings who would have good subjects must
Be loyal subjects in themselves . . .

and, from the second verse:

"You who have seen Cupid's thumb
So soft and white from constant sucking—

one must expect them to take some living up to."

"The Elizabethans invariably led off in this strong way," I reflected. "Especially Campion—"

"Campion," said he, "is my favorite poet; that is, if I may speak of a favorite poet as I speak of the kingfisher that is my favorite bird.

"And now I am going to say something that may surprise you. In summer I don't write! I have only written two poems during this last summer, and of these there is one I am not satisfied with, for the reason I have just given—that a good opening needs living up to.

"These butterflies in twos and threes,
That flit about in wind and sun—
See how they add their flowers to flowers
And blossom where a plant has none!"

The idea is all right. But to go on with the expression of the idea, after such an opening, requires something out of the ordinary. In a similar way, four lines detached from an unsatisfactory remainder may stay in my mind for a long time without being completed afresh. But I would never force that completion. It will come of itself—maybe suddenly, when least expected. I believe that a good idea for a poem is never actually wasted. Be sure it will come to fruition at the fitting moment. A poet does not receive so many ideas of the right sort that his genius can afford to lose some of them! No, I don't keep a notebook. I did when I was younger, but I haven't done so for a long time now. The risk of my forgetting is small. Some of my poems are finished as soon as they are committed to paper."

I said: "You have given examples of your opening lines that have only slowly been continued and completed. Walter de la Mare told me that the final lines of a poem sometimes occur to him first. Do you ever find yourself with isolated last lines, waiting for the opening to occur to you?"

"Yes, a poem has happened like that, more than once."

"You said, a little while ago, that some of your lyrics are finished as soon as they are committed to paper. When the idea moves you, how is the actual composition done, slowly or quickly?"

"I am a quick worker. Often a lyric is completed in a few minutes. It flows as naturally as a stream. All my best pieces have been written in a few minutes each. All my less-than-best have been labored, and no amount of striving can put them among my best. What is more, I know that no poem with which I have ever had trouble will ever go among my best.

"When I have finished a poem, I have finished for the day. I never write more than one a day—it haunts me, you see, after I am supposed to have done with it. If the poem seems to me an especially good one, I find I can't write next day, either, nor for several days. Not even if I wrote a lyric, in an hour early one morning, would it be of any use to write again that day.

"My lines flow naturally into this, that, or the other verse-form. I cannot ever remember being so attracted by a particular form that I have chosen it deliberately; I am content to be chosen by it, just as I have been content to allow the different phases of my verse—nature, philosophy, religion, and so on—to follow one after the other. There was a time, I remember, when the critics assumed that I was simply and solely a nature poet. They had overlooked my being a revolutionary poet also, and it wasn't long before they were surprised into saying: 'What shall we do with this man Davies, whom we dismissed as a mere nature poet? Why, he can write other kinds of poetry as well!'

"Perhaps it was the desire to do bigger things, that could not be labeled, that made me write my stronger poems as a reaction from the joyous ones. Always, though, natural objects have been my symbols, which doubtless explains why certain of the aforesaid critics have noted the continued use of nature in my work, have persisted in their belief that I am nothing else than a nature poet still. Another reason may be that, as a poet, my philosophical verses convey no cribbed, cabined, and confined view of life. A poet's outlook cannot be definite in the hide-bound sense of the term. His moods change so often and, if they did not, it would be a case of farewell to poetry!

"Nearly all poets begin their careers by writing love poems. Thus, when I came to my sixteenth year, I wrote 'My Lover's Song Book.'"

It is in a Cotswold twilight that our talk drifts to its close. And as we walk toward the house the garden path is lit by a lamp indoors, where at the bright hearthside a poet's wife and helpmate awaits the step of one whom the world has thought of as "super-tramp," tramp-poet, nature poet. Henceforward, the world, knowing him less and always less superficially, will look upon—and marvel at—the genius who has gone forth into the green world of nature, the red world of the revolutionary, the many colored world of the lover, of the man of religion, of the philosopher, and returned from none of them without his matchless harvest of shining song.

THOMAS MOULT.

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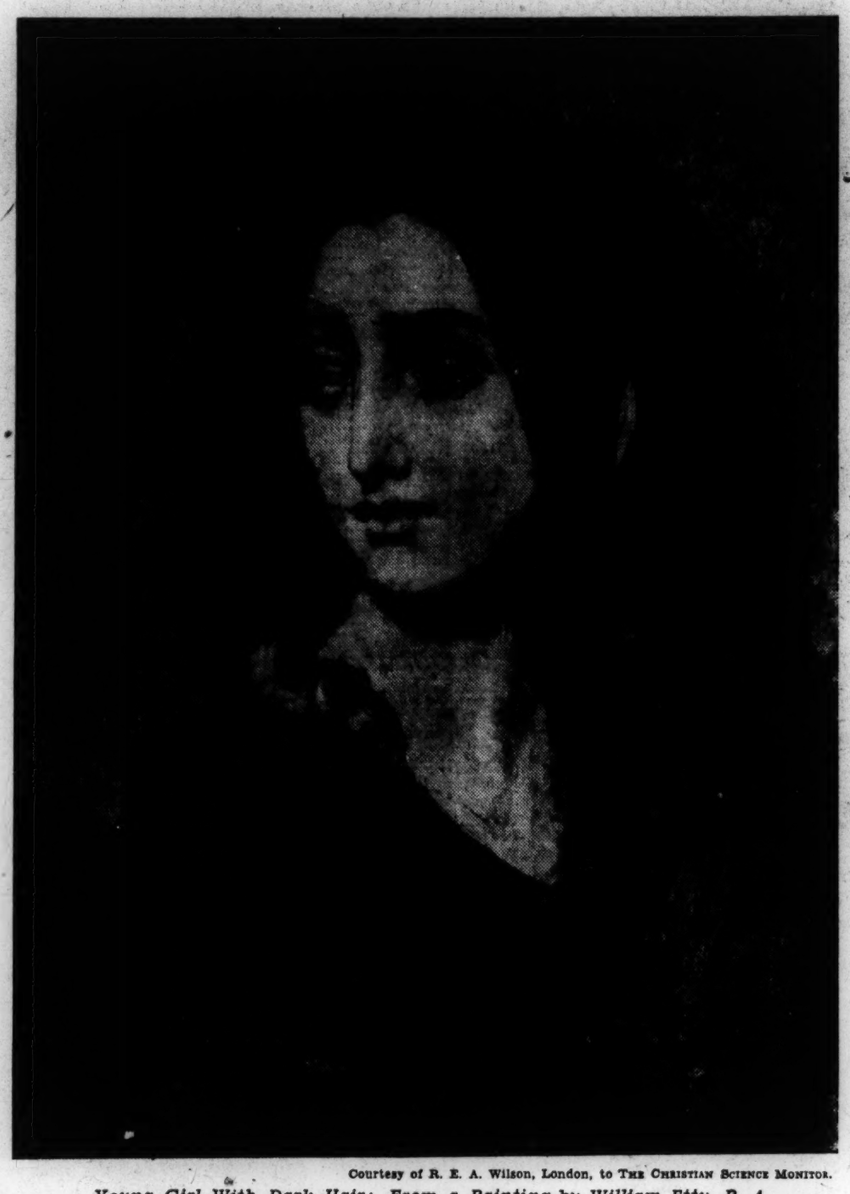

Courtesy of R. E. A. Wilson, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Young Girl With Dark Hair: From a Painting by William Etty, R. A.

WHO is this striking-looking "Young Girl With Dark Hair," whose portrait has been painted so beautifully and movingly by the English master, William Etty? History does not tell us, and it is doubtful whether her identity will ever be discovered. But the probability is that she was a model—possibly an Italian girl—employed at the Royal Academy Schools in 1825, the year when Etty painted this picture. For Etty all his life was an indefatigable student who was never happier than when working in the life class at the Royal Academy.

It was in 1824, largely owing to the enthusiastic support of Constable, that Etty was elected to the academy, but that election did not alter his habits or his modest demeanor. In 1825 a pompous colleague thought it his duty to reprove Etty for still attending the life class, saying that it was incompatible with the dignity of an Academician to continue to take his place among the students. "In that case," replied Etty, "I had better resign. For I would rather cease to be an Academician than give up this means of study." This noble reply silenced all criticism, and henceforward the great Academician was allowed to continue working among the students, undisturbed and honored by all. What a lesson this story teaches us of the humility that characterizes all truly great men. It is only the second-rate who are arrogant. Etty, who was a mature person when Corot and Delacroix were in their twenties, when Courbet and Chassériau were infants of six, is now recognized as one of the greatest European figure-painters of the early nineteenth century. But he never painted a more beautiful portrait than this wonderful rendering of the girl with the liquid eyes.

Holland on Skates

It is commonly believed in other countries that, for at least three months of the year, Holland is completely ice-bound, and that the Dutch peasants find it essential to learn to skate as soon as they can walk. In fact, we have been led to believe that there is no other way for them to take their butter, eggs and cheese to market. We have visions of pretty flaxen-haired girls in voluminous skirts, accompanied by stout young men wearing wide, patched trousers, skating gayly townwards, swinging large baskets of farm produce on each arm.

A picturesque illusion! I was sorry to have it shattered. Actually Holland's climate has changed; and, although years ago it was quite usual to have six weeks of good skating, now it is considered a rare treat to have one week. And the farmers send their stuff to market by motor-lorry!

But how exciting it is when the frost does come! As soon as the ice is firm enough, everyone hurries off to the nearest lake, river, canal or moat. The children are given holidays from school to enable them to spend much time on the ice. How they love it! Ordinary games, like "Touch Last," become terribly thrilling when played on skates. The older children willingly take turns in pushing the wooden perambulators (fitted with runners instead of wheels) in which sit fat babies, bundled up in so many wraps that only their eyes and glowing purple cheeks are visible.

The skiing suits worn by a few young moderns form a quaint contrast to the lovely national costumes which linger still in some parts of Holland. The sun shining on snow-covered fields and trees, the flashing gold ornaments on the white caps of the women, and the bright-colored woollies; the laughing and chattering, the soft "shoo-shoo" and whir of skates and all the cheerful, glittering scene reflected in the dark mirror of the ice, combine to make each day seem like a repetition of a beautiful fairy tale.

Some enterprising and helpful people erect temporary shelters where coats, bicycles and shoes may be left. Others serve hot "ice milk"—a sweetened and flavored milk drink.

Long trips are organized, if the frost continues long enough. Parties skate for any distance up to about thirty kilometers per day. The famous Eleven Towns contest takes place over a prescribed course on the lakes and canals connecting the eleven towns of the Province of Friesland.

The people of Friesland, by the way, are among the fastest skaters in the Netherlands and are remarkable because they skate without shoes or boots, having their skates loosely fastened. They are thus able to slip their stockinged feet in and out of the straps as easily as they do their klompen (sabots) which they often carry in their hands as they skate, ready to put on when they finish their journey.

When the thaw comes at last and puts an end to all the skating, there is some consolation to be had from watching the wonderful way in which the ice breaks up, heaving and crashing along Holland's broad rivers until all is finally melted, leaving only the memory of a delightful experience.

Moonlight on the Prairie

Beautiful was the night. Behind the black wall of the forest,
Tipping its summit with silver, arose the moon. On the river
Fell here and there through the branches a tremulous gleam of the moonlight. . .
As, through the garden gate, and beneath the shade of the oak trees,
Passed she along the path to the edge of the measureless prairie.
Silent it lay, with a heavy haze upon it, and fireflies
Gleaming and floating away in mingled and infinite numbers. . . .
Loud and sudden and near the note of a whippoorwill sounded
Like a flute in the woods; and, anon, through the neighboring thickets,
Farther and farther away it floated and dropped into silence.

—HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, in "Evangeline."

"As a little child"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOWEVER difficult and distressing conditions may appear to be, there is usually good cheer and spontaneity among children. Christ Jesus, when taking the little ones in his arms and blessing them, declared positively, "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein." Meditating upon this saying, we cannot fail to come to the conclusion that the sooner humanity learns to emulate the joyousness of little children, the sooner will it be enabled to cast off its burdens of trouble and sorrow and realize the harmony to be found in the kingdom of God.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and her other writings, makes pertinent references to the sweet receptivity and spontaneity of little children. One such reference is to be found on pages 12 and 13 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," where she writes with regard to children: "The good they desire to do, they insist upon doing now. They speculate neither on the past, present, nor future, but, taking no thought for the morrow, act in God's time."

Much needless unhappiness is caused by the habit of fearful speculation as to the probable results of past conduct and mistakes, and even more anxious speculation as to what the future may bring, and these speculations rob the present of much of the good it might otherwise hold for us. God's time is now. Each moment as it comes is God's moment, offering priceless opportunities to fill it with thought and deed which shall prove the goodness of Him who gives it. Christ Jesus maintained the childlike attitude of giving no undue or anxious thought to past or future; he accepted the present as full of opportunities for proving God's omnipotence. We may follow his example and take our first steps into the kingdom of God without delay. These steps are to let go of the past; to refuse to speculate fearfully on the future; and joyfully to accept the present as the time for definite action. This action consists in the utilization of the power which God has bestowed upon all to become as little children by reflecting the spiritual qualities which make for true childlikeness.

On page 590 of Science and Health the kingdom of heaven is defined in part as "the realm of unerring, eternal, and omnipotent Mind." To enter the kingdom of God, then, means to bring our thoughts under the government of the one Mind. Men have believed that each individual has a mind of his own, apart from God, which governs him, but Paul definitely affirms that the so-called fleshly or carnal mind "is enmity against God." Since God, Spirit, Mind, made all, including man in His own image, all must be spiritual and mental, and all must endure eternally. All material things perish; hence a mortal cannot be the likeness of God, for mortality does not endure. But the ideas of infinite Mind endure eternally; the false beliefs of chance, change, sorrow, and death leave them intact. Joy, spontaneity, gladness, gratitude, love, purity, innocence—these abound in infinite Mind, untouched by lack, depression, sin, sickness, or death. Wherever these spiritual ideas or qualities are seen, there is God, Mind, expressing Himself through His image and likeness, man. They are the true selfhood, the enduring individuality, of everyone.

In Christian Science we learn that the material universe is but a counterfeit. The grandeur and beauty of nature, however, give glorious promise of the spiritual realities which shall be revealed to all as they gain a perfect understanding of God. The mighty mountains and rocks, the birds of the air, the beasts of the forest, the gentle lambs, point to strength, purity, and innocence, to gratitude and joy. And man, God's reflection, shows forth the dominion of divine Mind, which is supreme over its perfect spiritual creation.

We all may turn to infinite Mind and receive the beautiful qualities which characterize the consciousness of a little child. We can open our mentalities to receive simple faith and trust in the love of our Father-Mother to supply all our needs. We can receive humility and sweet obedience, together with spiritual confidence in our God-given ability to reflect our heavenly Parent. Gladness and happy expectancy of continuous good can be ours; spontaneity, buoyancy, ceaseless spiritual activity, and untroubled repose in God, Mind, who is tender, compassionate Love, can become a vital part of our consciousness. Such spiritual, childlike qualities steadfastly entertained and practiced fit us to meet and master all discordant circumstances. With thought thus governed by omnipotent Mind we shall find ourselves firmly established in spiritual harmony, for Christ Jesus said, "Of such is the kingdom of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"COMO UN NIÑO"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

POR muy difíciles y desesperantes que parezcan presentarse las condiciones en que nos encontramos, generalmente hay alegría y espontaneidad entre los niños. Cristo Jesús al tomar los pequeños en sus brazos, bendiciéndoles, declaró positivamente: "El que no recibiere el reino de Dios como un niño no entrará en él." Meditando sobre este punto no podemos menos de llegar a la conclusión que cuanto más pronto la humanidad aprenda a imitar la alegría de los niños, tanto más pronto le será posible librarse de la pesadumbre de sus preocupaciones y dolores y comprender la armonía que se encuentra en el reino de Dios.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, hace mención tanto en su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) como también en sus otras obras de la docilidad y espontaneidad tan dulce de los niños. Uno de estos pasajes se encuentra en página 12 y 13 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA DE CRISTO, EL CIENTIFICO, Y MISCELANEA) en donde escribe refiriéndose a los niños: "Insisten en hacer ahora mismo el bien que desean hacer. No hacen especulaciones respecto al pasado, el presente o el futuro, sino que obran en el tiempo de Dios sin afanarse por el día de mañana".

Mucho infortunio innecesario se causa por la costumbre de hacer especulaciones temerosas con respecto al resultado probable de acciones y faltas pasadas, y otras especulaciones, más temerosas aún, respecto a lo que el futuro pueda traer; y estas mismas meditaciones y conjeturas roban el presente de mucho de lo bueno que pudiera tener para nosotros de otra manera. Ahora es el tiempo de Dios. Cada momento, tal como se presenta, es el momento de Dios, ofreciendo oportunidades inapreciables de llenarlo con pensamientos y acciones que demuestren la bondad de El que nos lo da. Cristo Jesús mantuvo la actitud ingenua, propia de los niños, de no preocuparse indebidamente con respecto al pasado o al porvenir; aceptó el presente como lleno de oportunidades para probar la omnipotencia de Dios. Podemos seguir su ejemplo y dar los primeros pasos en el camino al reino de Dios sin demora. Los pasos primeros que tenemos que dar para poder proseguir en esta dirección son éstos: dejar de preocuparnos por el pasado, negarnos a meditar temerosamente con respecto al porvenir, y aceptar más bien el presente gozosamente como el tiempo para obrar. Esta acción consiste en utilizar el poder que Dios nos ha otorgado a todos de llegar a ser como los niños, reflejando aquellas cualidades espirituales que son verdaderamente propias de los niños.

En la página 590 del libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH el reino de los cielos está definido en parte como "el reino de la Mente inerrable, eterna y omnipotente". Entrar en el reino de Dios, por lo tanto, significa sujetar nuestros pensamientos al gobierno de la única Mente. Los hombres han pensado que cada individuo tiene una mente propia, aparte de Dios, que le gobierna; pero San Pablo afirma definitivamente que lo que se llama mente carnal "es enemistad contra Dios". Puesto que Dios, el Espíritu, la Mente, lo hizo todo, incluyendo también al hombre creado a su propia semejanza, todo tiene que ser espiritual y mental, y todo tiene que perdurar eternamente. Todas las cosas materiales perecen; por eso un mortal no puede ser la semejanza de Dios, puesto que la mortalidad no es perdurable. Pero las ideas de la Mente infinita subsisten eternamente; las suposiciones erróneas acerca de la suerte, del cambio, del dolor y de la muerte dejan aquellas intactas. La alegría, la espontaneidad, la gratitud, el amor, la pureza, la inocencia—abundan en la Mente infinita, sin ser tocados por la escasez, la depresión, el pecado, la enfermedad o la muerte. En dondequiera que estas ideas o cualidades espirituales se vean, está Dios, la Mente, expresándose por su imagen y semejanza, el hombre. Son la identidad verdadera, la individualidad permanente de cada uno de nosotros.

En la Ciencia Cristiana aprendemos que el universo material no es más que una falsificación del universo verdadero. La grandeza y hermosura de la naturaleza, sin embargo, dan promesas gloriosas de las realidades espirituales que se revelarán a todos cuando ganen un entendimiento perfecto de Dios. Las montañas poderosas, las rocas, las aves del cielo, los animales del monte, los dulces corderos, expresan fuerza, pureza, inocencia, gratitud y alegría. Y el hombre, el reflejo de Dios, demuestra el dominio de la Mente divina, que reina suprema sobre toda su creación espiritual y perfecta.

Todos nosotros podemos volvernos a la Mente infinita y recibir las cualidades tan bellas que caracterizan la mentalidad de un niño pequeño. Podemos abrir nuestros corazones para recibir la sencilla fe y confianza en el amor de nuestro Padre-Madre que suple todas nuestras necesidades. Podemos recibir humildad y dócil obediencia, juntamente con la confianza espiritual en nuestra capacidad otorgada por Dios de reflejar a nuestro Padre celestial. La alegría y la feliz esperanza del bien continuo pueden ser nuestras; espontaneidad, animación, actividad espiritual incesante y descanso tranquilo en Dios, la Mente, que es Amor tierno y compasivo, pueden llegar a ser partes vitales de nuestra mentalidad. Tales cualidades espirituales—tan propias de los niños—mantenidas y practicadas persistentemente, nos preparan para afrontar y vencer toda clase de circunstancias discordantes. Cuando nuestros pensamientos sean gobernados así por la Mente todopoderosa, nos encontraremos firmemente establecidos en la armonía espiritual, porque Cristo Jesús dijo: "De los tales es el reino de Dios."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Cricket on My Hearth

The cricket on one hearth has made a welcome for all crickets, and the home boasting one that will sing late in the season feels that it has materialized evidence of good cheer. I know how vainglorious we were over a cabin cricket that once homed with us, how all other sound ceased when he began to sing, and how we never failed to call the attention of visitors to him, and how disappointed we were if he did not perform when we were expecting he would.

A cricket makes fine, cheery music, the natural accompaniment to the snapping crackle of an open wood fire, which is the only rational source of heat in a real home. I could write a larger book than this on fire forms, flame colors, and the different tints of smoke ascending from logs of various trees as they burn in my fireplace. If my dreams as I watch the flames materialized on my library shelves instead of ascending the chimney with the smoke, no one would produce so many fine volumes as I. The cricket is so a part of the dreams that a tone of his happy song should run through all of them.

The wings are the musical instruments and with these crickets obtain so closely to the sound of a voice that people always speak and write of them as "singing," though they really are instrumental performers, the same as the grasshopper, locust, and katy-did.

These wings are attached back of the shoulders and are so short they cover not more than the middle third of the body. They are so very small, music must be their greatest use. I do not believe they would bear the weight of the insects in flight, but by spreading and beating them they might assist in long leaps.

—From "Music of the Wild," by GENE STRATTON-PORTER. (New York: Eaton & Mains. 1910.)

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Early Snow

Never again will slow wind shake the trees
To such a flowering marvelous as this;
It might be April in an April breeze;
It might be April in a chrysalis.
This is not winter with this tender snow
Sifting across the blue dells of the day;
The snow falls to some slow adagio,
And every maple wears a bride's bouquet.

The afternoon is porcelain and we
Are lost in early winter that might be
April for all this crystal blossoming.
A bird pours out his limpid canzonette,
And on his snowy covered parapet—
Salutes the winter, dreaming it is spring.

HAROLD VINAL.

Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Point To Higher Territory Railways Leading

Industrial Group Holds Steady With Small Price Changes

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Stocks and staples rested today, after their celebration of yesterday, and prices generally did little more than hold around their previous levels.

The dollar rallied around 5 cents in terms of sterling and some .05 of a cent in relation to the French franc when no change was announced in the domestic gold rate.

Equities mulled about indecisively at first, then firmed under the leadership of the rails. Little buying power developed, however, and minor irregularities later spotted the list.

Grains were slightly higher, but cotton and some commodities eased. United States Government securities sagged, and corporation bonds were mixed.

The list turned moderately irregular in the late dealings. Rails were generally firm, but some of the alcohols and metals were a little heavy.

U. S. Smelting lost 1¾ points, while American Telephone, Allied Chemical and National Distillers were off about a point each. U. S. Steel eased a minor fraction, but a steady to firm tone prevailed in Johns-Manville, Pennsylvania, Great Northern preferred, Corn Products and Santa Fe.

Transfers approximated 1,350,000 shares.

Cheering Dividend News

Although declaration of a $3 dividend by the Burlington was not entirely unexpected, announcement of the disbursement was pleasing to followers of the carrier stocks. The Burlington's last previous similar payment was in June, 1932.

Financial circles, while displaying much interest in what the President may say in his speech tonight, were not expecting any detailed explanation of the Administration's monetary policy. Most bankers feel that it is highly improbable the Chief Executive will go on record at this time as to any definite goal for the dollar or any final level or stabilization.

Market observers were much encouraged over recent dividend news. It was pointed out that a year ago dividends were either being reduced or omitted while now there are few discontinuances, outside the public utility field, and a number of industrial companies are even resuming payments, increasing established rates or declaring year-end extras.

Those who usually reflect the sentiment at Washington are expressing the opinion that more and larger dividend disbursements may be seen within the next several months. It is argued that the Administration's national recovery plans call for a substantial broadening of public purchasing power and that more liberal dividend payments are being encouraged in order to augment spending. Some corporations, it is said, fear that the maintenance of large idle surpluses at this time might result in such heavy taxation that balances would be drastically reduced anyway.

Various trade indices are being scrutinized closely for indications of a further upturn in business. One barometer, the index of machine tool orders as compiled by the National Machine Tool Builders Association, rose to 67.1 in October, a new 1933 high, compared with 55.8 in September and 13.4 in March.

Government Bonds Heavy

Buying interest in bonds was a little less eager today, and the market was more inclined to adjust its pace to the U. S. Government's list which was heavy. At the same time, a considerable number of secondary ratings met enough demand to extend yesterday's gains to the extent of a point or more.

With the exception of Liberty first 4¼s, which rose 5-32s of a point, the federals had a sagging trend through the forenoon, and lost from 2-32s to ⅜s of a point. Transactions were not heavy, but the market was unaffected by the firmness of the dollar in conjunction with the holdings of the domestic gold price at $34.01 an ounce.

Some of the high grade corporation loans were rather soft, in sympathy, apparently, with the course of U. S. Governments. American Telephone 5s and Santa Fe 4½s yielded ½ point, while Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s gave up a more substantial fraction.

Lower priced rail issues were able in many cases to maintain yesterday's gains in the face of realizing. Utilities again had moderate support, and a limited number of industrial issues gained better positions under reports of forecasts of improved trade for certain industries.

The foreign list was a bit mixed, with some issues lower with their currencies. French loans 7s rose 2 points, while the 7½s dropped about a point. Italy, Poland and some other European categories were down from fractions to around a point.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.84⅛	.85⅛	.83⅞	.84⅛	..
May	.87⅛	.87⅞	.86¼	.87	+ ⅜
July	.86¼	.86⅝	.85¼	.86	+ ⅛
	Corn				
December	.45⅛	.46⅜	.45⅛	.46	+ ⅛
May	.52¼	.53	.51⅞	.52½	— ⅛
July	.54½	.54¾	.53¾	.54¼	— ¼
	Oats				
December	.33⅜	.34⅛	.33⅜	.34	..
May	.37	.37½	.36½	.37	..
July	.35¾	.36¼	.35¾	.35⅞	..
	Lard				
December	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	..

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.61⅛	.60¼	.60¾	+ ⅛
December	.64⅛	.63⅜	.63⅝	..
May	.65⅛	.64⅜	.64¾	+.02

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Dec. 6	Dec. 5
13⅜	3	..	Adams Express	2100	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	8⅜	
21⅜	8	.1	Adams Millis	500	19½	19	19⅜	18¾	
12½	5⅛	..	Addressograph	100	8½	8½	8½	8⅝	
8¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	100	6½	6½	6½	..	
112	47½	3¾†	Air Reduction	2400	104⅞	103	103	104⅞	
33	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	6400	22⅜	21⅜	21½	22⅝	
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	2800	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾	
21⅜	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	900	8½	7¾	8	7½	
21	1¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL	400	7	7	7	7	
149	20¾	6	Allied Chem	8500	149½	147	147½	149	
125	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	120¼	120¼	120¼	..	
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	5800	20¾	19⅝	19⅝	20	
47	18½	2	Amerada	100	45½	45½	45½	45¾	
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Cm Del	500	25	24	24½	24½	
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	5700	16⅜	15½	15½	16½	
49½	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	30	40½	40	40	39½	
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	200	10	10	10	10¼	
64	23¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	54⅜	54	54⅜	53	
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	300	27½	26½	27	..	
100½	49½	4	Am Can	13100	100	98¾	98¾	99½	
39¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	2100	25½	24	24⅞	23½	
59	15	..	Am Car & F pf	500	37	36	37	35	
14	1⅝	..	Am Chain	500	4½	4½	4½	..	
51¼	34	3†	Am Chicle	200	50	49	50	48½	
6½	2	..	Am Colortype	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..	
89½	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	3400	51	49⅜	50	50½	
19⅜	3⅝	..	Am & For Pow	1800	10¼	9¾	9¾	10	
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	500	22¾	22¼	22¼	21¾	
35⅜	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	800	16	15½	15½	15	
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	400	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¾	
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	400	7½	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	
15⅛	14¼	..	Am International	1500	8¾	8	8	8⅛	
39½	8⅞	..	Am Locomotive	600	30¼	29¼	30	29½	
23⅜	3⅛	..	Am Metal	1900	20⅜	19	19	20½	
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	3600	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛	
41½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	3900	16	15	15¼	15½	
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1900	13¾	13	13⅛	13¾	
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	43400	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14½	
31⅞	8¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	7900	18⅞	18	18	18½	
47¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	200	38½	38½	38½	38½	
7⅛	7⅛	..	Am Seating	600	4¾	3¾	4⅜	3½	
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	17¼	17¼	17¼	18	
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	11200	45½	43¾	44	45½	
93	31	..	Am Smelt&R pf	200	92⅞	92	92	92	
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	1800	19	18¼	19	19	
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1400	54⅜	53½	54⅜	53½	
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	13400	118½	117	117	118¾	
37⅞	7	..	Am Type F pf	30	9	8	9	8¼	
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	4100	19½	18¼	18½	18⅞	
85	35	6	Am Wat Impt	100	57	57	57	..	
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	4500	12¾	12	12	12⅜	
61⅞	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	6100	60¼	58½	58¾	59⅜	
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	13200	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	15¼	
39¼	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½	
99	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	74	74	74	73½	
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	2700	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅜	
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	900	2¾	2½	2⅝	2¼	
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1600	44⅜	41¾	44¼	41½	
7	1½	..	Arnold Constable	100	4	4	4	4	
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	50	5	5	5	..	
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1800	14	13¾	13⅞	13½	
80½	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	7200	52¼	50½	51½	50¾	
79¾	50	3.30	Atchison pf	400	69¾	67	69¾	65⅜	
59	16½	..	Ati Coast Line	700	39½	38⅞	39	37½	
31⅝	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	8200	31½	30⅝	31	30⅞	
19¼	9	..	Atlas Powder	2700	36⅛	35½	35½	35½	
83¼	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	230	80	79⅞	80	..	
31½	1½	..	Atlas Tack	5800	31½	31	31½	31¼	
84⅛	31	2	Auburn Auto	3900	48	46½	46½	48	
16⅞	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	5600	7¾	7½	7⅝	7⅝	
			—B—						
17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	3600	12⅜	11⅝	12	11¾	
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	300	30	29	29	..	
32⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	7500	25	23½	24½	24⅛	
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	900	25	25	25	25	
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	7600	9¼	9	9	9¼	
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¼	
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	1100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	
15	8½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	14¼	13⅜	14¼	14¼	
21¼	6⅝	..	BeBndix Aviation	10900	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
33⅛	9	1	Best & Co	800	28½	28	28	28	
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	13800	35¾	34⅝	35¼	35⅜	
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	1100	55⅞	55⅞	55	55	
29½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	40	22¼	21¾	21¾	22	
1¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	300	11½	11½	11½	11⅜	
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	4200	52½	51¼	51¾	51¼	
14⅜	2⅜	1.00†	Borden	5600	21¾	21	21¼	21½	
21¾	5½	..	Borg Warner	4500	19⅞	19¼	19¼	19½	
30	6	..	Boston & Maine	200	11½	11	11⅛	..	
4⅛	⅜	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1¼	
14⅜	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	10900	10¾	10⅜	10½	10½	
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	900	29¾	29	29⅝	29½	
83½	64	6	Brooklyn UGE	100	70	70	70	69½	
18⅝	13¼	..	Brunswick Balke	600	9	8½	9	8⅝	
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	700	7⅝	7	7	7	
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1000	11	10¾	10¾	10½	
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	1200	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼	
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	20	20¾	20½	20½	21½	
5	1	..	Budd Wheel	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	..	
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	400	9⅞	9	9	8½	
5	½	..	Burns Bros A	100	2	2	2	..	
13	3¼	..	Burns Bros pf	30	5	5	5	4½	
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	3300	16⅛	15¾	16	16⅛	
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	500	3	2	3	..	
7	6½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf cts	10	6	6	6	7	
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	500	2½	2	2	2	
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	..	
43¾	8½	..	Byers	2700	28	27½	27½	27¼	
			—C—						
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	600	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	21½	
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝	
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	2500	28⅞	28¾	28⅝	29⅜	
20⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	4400	13¾	12⅞	13	13	
35½	14	1†	Cannon Mills	100	29	29	29	29	
12½	4¼	..	Capital Admin	200	6	5⅞	6	..	
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	4800	73¼	71⅜	71¾	72½	
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	340	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅝	
29¾	5½	.12½	Caterpillar Trac	3900	24¾	24⅛	24¼	24½	
4⅜	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..	
58⅛	4½	..	Celanese Corp	16500	46¼	45¼	45½	45⅝	
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	
11⅜	2	..	Century Ribbon	100	8½	8½	8½	..	
95	52	7	Century Rib pf	20	90	90	90	..	
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	9600	37	35½	35¾	36¾	
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾	
52½	14⅞	2½	Chesapeake Corp	600	36½	35¼	36¼	35	
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4300	41¾	40½	41¼	40½	
7⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3	3	3	..	
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	700	7¾	7⅛	7¼	6⅞	
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	8⅛	8	5	5⅛	
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1900	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	5⅝	
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	1000	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13½	
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	700	8¼	8	8	8	
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	3½	3¼	3½	3⅜	
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	300	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	5	5	5	5	
52⅞	7¾	2	Chrysler	75800	51¾	49⅞	51	51⅛	
10⅛	2	..	Childs Company	600	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅜	
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	19½	19½	19½	19	
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	17	17	17	16⅞	
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	66½	66½	66½	66	
3⅝	¼	..	City Stores	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14¼	5	.25b	Clark Equipment	30	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
65	60	3.50	Cleve & Pitts	30	60	60	60	61	
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	28½	28½	28½	28	
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2100	12	11⅞	11⅞	12	
88	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	67	67	67	..	
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1500	22¼	21½	21½	22¼	
85	63⅞	7	Collins & Aik pf	190	77⅝	76½	76½	76½	
54	13	..	Colo F&I pf	20	15	15	15	..	
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	40	30½	30	30½	29⅞	
42¾	10	4	Colo & So 1pf	30	20½	19	20½	..	
28½	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	15800	12¾	11½	11⅝	11⅞	
83	50¼	6	Columbia G pf A	400	52¼	51½	51½	51½	
74½	40	6	Columbia G pf B	20	46½	46½	46½	46	
38	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	26	26	26	26½	
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	2400	63¾	62¾	63	62½	
19	4	..	Comm Credit	1500	16⅞	16¼	16¾	16¼	
95½	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	91	91	91	91	
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Trust	1400	36	34¾	36	35	
97¾	64	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	90½	90½	90½	90	
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	11800	32½	31⅞	32⅛	32¼	
6½	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	15800	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	
60½	21	6	Comwith & S 6pf	400	28	27½	27½	27¼	
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	800	34	32½	33½	33⅛	
64⅛	36½	3	Consol Gas	10700	38⅜	37½	37¾	37¾	
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	14200	11¼	11	11	11¼	
10⅜	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3	3	3	..	
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	400	1½	1	1⅛	1⅛	
10¼	1½	..	Container A	100	6⅞	⅞	6⅞	6¼	
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	800	9½	9	9	8¾	
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞	
75¾	35¼	2½	Cont Can	4500	75¾	74¾	75¼	75	
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	700	25	24¾	24¾	24⅞	
4	1	..	Cont Motors	1000	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
19¾	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	3600	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	18½	
90⅝	45⅞	3	Corn Products	3900	75¾	74¾	75¾	74	
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	20	136½	136½	136½	136½	
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4	
39½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¾	
38½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	35	35	35	..	
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerback	500	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅞	
4⅜	⅜	..	Crucible Steel	400	21	21	21	21	
80¾	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	38	38	38	37	
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	1000	1	¾	¾	1	
11½	2	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	700	38½	37¾	38½	38	
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	600	15⅞	14⅞	15¼	14¾	
66	30	..	Curtid Pub pf	300	41⅜	41	41⅜	41	
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2900	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	100	12	12	12	12¾	
			—D—						
8¾	1⅜	.60	Daveega St	300	7⅜	7¼	7¼	..	
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	4400	32¾	31½	31½	32¼	
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	2300	56	54½	55	54	
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	9500	25½	24¼	24⅞	24¾	
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	800	5⅝	5½	5½	..	
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	59⅞	59⅜	59⅜	60	
5	3	..	Detroit & Mack	10	7	7	7	..	
33⅛	10	1½b	Devoe & Ray A	500	31	30½	31	30⅝	
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	500	28½	27⅞	28½	28	
31	26⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	300	30	29½	30	30½	
39½	12	1.80†	Dome Mines	3800	34½	33½	33½	35	
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	2500	15½	14¾	15⅛	15	
18	6¾	..	Dresser A	100	9	9	9	..	
10¾	2½	..	Dresser B	400	5⅜	5	5⅜	..	
2½	⅛	..	Duluth So Shore	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..	
92¼	32½	2†	du Pont de Nem	19800	92½	90¾	90¾	91¾	
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	400	109½	109	109½	110	
			—E—						
10	1½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	700	5	4⅜	4⅜	..	
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	4100	83¾	82	82	84½	
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Mfg	2200	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	12½	
8¼	2⅜	..	Elfingon Schild	1500	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼	
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	10700	18½	18	18⅛	18⅜	
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	900	4⅜	4½	4¼	4¼	
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	3⅜	3⅜	3B	3¾	
15⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	6800	5⅝	5½	5½	5½	
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow ¾ L pf	1600	10	9½	10	10¼	
32¼	8½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1000	9¼	9	9	8¾	
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	46	45½	46	45¾	
6	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	800	1½	1½	1½	..	
62⅜	26	3	Endicott Johnson	200	50	50	50	..	
14¾	4	..	Engineers Pub S	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4	
47	13½	..	Engineers PS 5pf	700	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜	..	
40⅞	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	500	15⅜	14¾	14¾	14½	
13⅝	6½	1	Equitable Off Bldg	300	10	9⅞	10	9⅞	
25¾	3¾	..	Erie RR	1500	15⅞	15½	15⅝	5¼	
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	16½	16⅜	16⅜	16	
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	500	9¾	9	9	8½	
5⅞	⅞	..	Evans Products	4200	9¾	9¼	9¾	9½	
11½	3½	¼	Exchange Buffet	240	4¾	4	4⅜	..	
			—F—						
11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	7	7	7	7	
43½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	34½	36½3	34½	36½	
11¾	⅜	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	6	6	6	6½	
6¾	1½	..	Fed Water Serv	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Ph F In	700	35¼	34½	35¼	34½	

1933 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Dec. 6	Dec. 5
31½	9½	4	Firestone T & R	1900	22½	21⅝	21⅞	23¼	
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	200	71	70½	70½	68	
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	600	56½	56	56½	56	
18½	7½	..	Florsheim Shoe A	200	13½	13½	13½	..	
19	2½	..	Follansbee B	100	10	10	10	..	
33	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	800	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	18¾	
26¼	13⅜	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	100	20½	20½	20½	20½	
23⅜	2	..	Foundation	1300	14¼	14	14	14	
19	12	..	Fox Film A	300	14	14	14	14½	
160½	97	6	Freeport Tex pf	100	156	156	156	..	
49⅜	18½	2	Freeport Texas	1300	47½	47	47⅜	47½	
			—G—						
12	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	600	8	7⅞	8	7⅞	
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Trans	2500	30⅞	30	30⅜	30½	
27	4⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	900	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	16½	
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	500	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	13¼	
108¼	99¾	8	Gen Baking pf	90	104	103½	103½	..	
10½	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	200	6	6	6	6⅜	
11½	2½	..	Gen Cable	100	3¾	3	3⅛	3⅜	
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	32900	21	20½	20⅝	20⅞	
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2400	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11½	
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	3300	36¾	36⅜	36¾	36¼	
2⅞	⅞	..	Gen Gas & E A	1100	⅞	¾	¾	⅞	
16½	3⅞	..	Gen G & E cv p	100	9½	9½	9½	..	
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	700	64¾	64½	64¾	64¾	
35¾	10	1†	Gen Motors	106900	34¾	33¾	33⅞	34⅛	
10⅛	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	100	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24	5⅜	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry

Financial: News and Comment

Flight From The Federal Reserve System Forecast

Aldrich Tells Senators This May Be Result of Deposit Guaranty

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—"There is very serious danger that the deposit guarantee provision of the banking act will tend to drive banks out of the federal reserve system," Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, head of the Chase National Bank, told the Senate committee investigating Wall Street, today.

Mr. Aldrich also told the committee it would be a mistake, in his opinion, to divorce national banks from their trust business.

"I would regret very much to see anything done at this point by prohibitive legislation," said Mr. Aldrich, "that would disturb the business relationship of commercial banks with their customers."

Mr. Aldrich appeared briefly before the committee today to wind up observations which he gave yesterday as to the Glass Bank Law.

As a third point, he declared executive officers of banks should not be prohibited altogether from sitting on the boards of commercial firms and various industries. Such outside affiliations, he declared, if carried on under careful restrictions, were helpful in keeping in touch with the business situation generally. Where such an outside connection existed, however, he said, the fact should be known and listed with the directorate of the bank itself.

Directors of a bank, he felt, should be picked from those having a substantial personal financial interest in the bank.

Asked why the deposit guarantee provision "would drive banks from the reserve system," Mr. Aldrich said that the strong banks felt they would have to carry the burden of the small banks. The goal of legislators is to create a banking system so strong that insurance is unnecessary, he said.

On Jan. 1, temporary insurance of all deposits up to $2500 goes into effect, but in July, 1934, the insurance limit is vastly raised, he said. It is this second step he declared which would "create distrust" in the strong banks, he said.

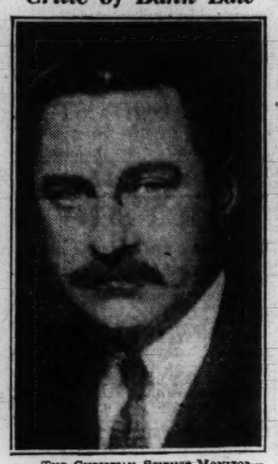
"I cannot emphasize this too strongly," he said.

"A system of unlimited liability goes into effect, in July," he said, "by which the strong banks would be required to uphold the weak small banks."

"A limited guarantee," he said later, "was no doubt necessary and justifiable, but not the proposed unlimited guarantee." He asserted the former put a premium on bad banking.

Although called an "insurance plan" it has none of the actuarial features of insurance, he said. Wherever tried in individual states, bank insurance of deposits had been a failure, he declared. With the risks now put on a national, instead of a state basis, "the ultimate catastrophe" might be even greater, he said.

Critic of Bank Law



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Winthrop W. Aldrich
President of the Chase National Bank of New York.

Chicago Business Still Well Above That of Year Ago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 6—Business in Chicago is holding to an even keel, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Stimulated by a week-end impetus in the early buying of holiday gifts, retailers were able to more than offset the slight recession in seasonal buying of clothing and the like, occasioned by a rise in the mercury.

Wholesalers were in general agreement that business turnover was far below the pace of a few months ago, but in general well ahead of the corresponding week a year ago.

Steel mills in the local district appear to have found a new output level of about 30 per cent of their capacity.

Railroads report increased traffic in both passenger and freight categories. The general reduction of fares to the old two-cent-a-mile basis is bringing results, some of the rail executives maintain. One line announces that, despite the recession following the close of a Century of Progress, its suburban passenger service is carrying about 9 per cent heavier a daily load than it did a year ago.

Introduction of the store-door pick-up system by three carriers has aided freight agents. Even without this help, however, local freight managers report carloadings 8.5 per cent ahead of the corresponding period in 1932.

Two other interesting pictures of business recovery in Chicago are seen in announcements by the postal authorities and by real estate renting agents. In Chicago, so far this year business in the post office money order departments has been running 34 per cent ahead of a year ago. In like fashion, parcel post operations have jumped 18 per cent.

Apartment rentals in the city are said to be 10 per cent ahead of 1932, rooms in the moderately priced class showing an 85 per cent occupancy contrasted with 75 per cent at this time last year. In the suburbs, demands for housing facilities are also on the upturn.

Trading in Silver Makes New Record During November

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Trading in silver in November and in the year to date exceeded all previous records for similar periods in the history of exchange trading, according to the statistical department of Commodity Exchange, Inc., which announces that 262,250,000 ounces of silver were traded in during the month on the exchange, as compared with 30,875,000 ounces in November, 1932. From January 1 to date, silver to the amount of 1,355,225,000 ounces were traded in as compared with 295,875,000 ounces in the corresponding months of 1932.

Trading in crude rubber also reached large proportions, November being the second largest month in the history of exchange trading in this product. The 11 months' total was also the second largest for a similar period.

Copper, as in the case of rubber, experienced its second largest month in November, volume being exceeded only by that of last July.

Wool Trade to Have Fair Practice Code

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Boston Wool Trade Association, yesterday afternoon, at which were present representaives of the other wool trade associations of the country, including the Philadelphia, Chicago and mid-West; Portland, California, St. Louis and bright wool states, it was decided to act in accordance with the suggestion of the NRA Administration to form a national association for the purpose of setting up a code of fair practice under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Accordingly, a meeting of the wool trade of the country has been called for next Monday to be held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of completing the organization of such an association, which probably will be incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts.

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The Editor's Puzzle

190

9 "We are not sure whether [illegible] we can get any more [illegible] goods like this," said the floor-walker, the question [illegible] whether we could get any more of it or whether we couldn't.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Look for Rate On Federal Financing To Be 2 Per Cent

Treasury Confident of Ardent Public Support for $727,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Plans for the Treasury's mid-December borrowing are all but ready for announcement, with indications that short-term paper would be offered the investing public at an interest rate somewhere near 2 per cent.

Preparations for the financial operations, which include refunding $727,000,000 in maturing obligations, were pushed ahead following the return of Earle Bailie, special assistant to Acting Secretary Morgenthau, from conferences with New York authorities in the investment banking field.

Although he would give no intimation of the results of his trip to the nation's financial center, he radiated a cheerfulness hardly indicating any lapse in confidence that the financing would receive the enthusiastic public support characteristic of similar previous operations.

Expect Rate of 2 Per Cent

Critics of the Administration monetary policy, especially of the gold buying program, have asserted that depreciation of the dollar by this method would make it difficult for the Government to borrow. Administration officers deny this, and expect the results of the Dec. 15 financing to support their position.

Two issues of treasury ceritificates of indebtedness will fall due then. One, totaling $254,364,500, was floated a year ago and on it the Government is paying three-quarters of one per cent interest. The other totals $473,328,000 and bears 4¼ per cent interest, the highest rate the Treasury is permitted to pay by law.

To meet these maturing obligations new issues will be offered in exchange. The expected rate of about 2 per cent would result in a substantial saving in interest charges. A year's interest on the two maturing issues combined would total $22,000,000. Two per cent on the same total, by comparison would come to but $14,000,000.

To Make Offer Attractive

In addition to the exchange offer, it seemed probable that a small issue of similar securities would be offered for cash and that some arrangement would be made for exchanging part of the called but outstanding Fourth Liberty Loan bonds for new securities at rates considerably less than the 4¼ per cent which the Liberties yield.

By offering an interest rate of about 2 per cent, Treasury officials felt the new issue would be made attractive to the banks which now are receiving less than 1 per cent on their call loans and 1 to 1¼ on six-month time loans.

Federal Reserve officials estimated that of the securities which fall due on the 15th, the Reserve banks themselves hold about $185,000,000, with most of the remainder in the possession of big commercial bankers and corporations with reserve funds.

Intimations are that the securities will be one to two year paper for the most part, with one issue possibly running longer but not more than five years.

Marked Increase In Swiss Rhine Traffic

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—That the economic situation in Europe is tending to divert freight from rail to river transport is indicated in a report from Consul W. A. Donegan, Basel, Switzerland, made puublic by the Commerce Department.

Rhine and canal traffic at Basel, the only Rhine port in Switzerland, totaled 1,525,000 tons in the first 10 months of the current year, a figure larger than that for the entire year 1932. In each month of 1933, the report shows, shipments were substantially higher than in the corresponding months of last year.

Since Swiss imports in the 1933 period were notably lighter than in the 10-months period of 1932 and the general business depression more marked, it seems clear that the increased water traffic was due to a growing ability of the Rhine shipping companies to compete successfully with the railroad, the report states.

The principal products shipped to and from Basel by water, the report shows, are grain, coal, liquid fuels, lumber and chemical products.

Making Credit Conditions For Wage-Earners Easier

CHICAGO, Dec. 6—Easier credit conditions for wage earners are reflected in an order issued by L. C. Harbison, president of Household Finance Corporation, uniformly reducing the interest rate on all $300 loans to 2½ per cent in 79 cities in 11 states.

The old rate in most cities affected was 3½ per cent, on at least a part of the loan balance. Better business conditions and increased employment which have steadily increased loan volume and cut losses since May, make the reduction possible. Mr. Harbison said. He added, however, that the cut is experimental and its permanency contingent on a continuation of business improvement.

The monthly number of loans made by Household Finance Corporation increased from 17,239 totaling $3,134,350 in May, this year to 23,478 totaling $4,214,825 in October. Preference was given borrowers seeking to refinance piled up debts to merchants with time payment loans, more than 80 per cent of the total being made for this purpose.

New Deal Cost for Current Year Put at $5,000,000,000

But Another $10,000,000,000 Is Out On Loan and Most of This Will Be Paid Back by Borrowers —RFC Is Chief Loan Liability

How much will the New Deal cost? According to the National Industrial Conference Board, the total will be $15,135,000,000, counting the RFC as an agency of the New Deal. The N. I. C. B. estimate is the inspiration for this fresh survey, which reaches a different conclusion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6—Under the present set-up of the New Deal, the Federal Government is authorized to spend $4,750,000,000 directly, with no hope of its return except through increased taxes. This is not included in the regular Federal budget; when and how these special expenditures will be met is a problem left to the future. The United States is also authorized to loan $10,085,000,000 more with the hope that most of it will be eventually repaid by farm and home owners, states and cities, and banks and railroads, and others to whom this vast sum will be loaned.

Two Sets of Books

During the first seven months of the New Deal the total direct expenditures have been only $962,000,000, while total loans of $3,875,000,000 have been made. However, as the Recovery program progresses, the expenditures are being speeded up. The probability is that at least $5,000,000,000 will be spent during the present fiscal year.

On Oct. 31, 1933, the total national debt was about $23,000,000,000 which compared with $20,800,000,000 a year ago and the all-time high of $25,482,000,000 in 1919. Federal revenues for the first four months of this fiscal year starting July 1 were $928,000,000, while ordinary expenditures were in excess of $1,000,000,000. Thus, it is true that the "normal" U. S. budget is nearly balanced, if we fail to consider "emergency" expenditures. In addition to this, the extraordinary budget, which is really a second set of books kept by the Government, shows an expenditure of $962,000,000, and loans totaling $3,875,000,000.

Total Cost $15,000,000,000?

Many recent attempts have been made to discover what the New Deal is costing the nation, but few of these attempts have made clear the difference between the two distinct types of federal expenditures which are being made. One statistical organization, for example, recently stated that the contingent liabilities of the New Deal were more than $15,000,000,000, but neglected to define what was meant by the term "contingent liabilities." What is really meant is that nearly two-thirds of the $15,000,000,000 which have been made available to the Administration for the advancement of its program, will be used for loans with the expectation that they will be repaid at some future date, while one-third of the total will be spent by the Federal Government and can be repaid only through increased taxes.

Of first importance among the direct expenditure agencies of the Federal Government is the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. This agency has authority to spend $3,150,000,000 for federal, state and municipal construction and improvements, which is practically all allotted, with possibilities of another request to Congress for another public works fund.

Next in importance among the direct expenditure agencies of the New Deal is the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. It has a treasury appropriation of $100,000,000, but the processing taxes on various farm products are expected to raise $1,000,000,000 in two years and the Administration is authorized to spend this for farm aids.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration has an authorization of $500,000,000 of which more than half had already been spent by the end of October. This Administration has made available to states as a gift, $250,000,000, if the states will contribute $2 for each dollar they receive from the Federal funds. The Emergency Conservation Works Administration has been spending about $23,000,000 a month to support the 300,000 boys and young men of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Its total expenditure for one year is estimated at $250,000,000, with which it has been provided.

The final direct expenditure agency of the New Deal, the Tennessee Valley Authority, has scarcely got under way yet. It has $50,000,000 of government guaranteed bonds at its disposal.

These five agencies are authorized to spend a maximum of $4,750,000,000. By Nov. 1 they had actually spent only $962,000,000, so that the effects of such huge federal expenditures upon government credit, business activities, living costs, and other factors cannot yet be determined.

Farm Credit Administration

Among the loan liabilities of the Federal Government, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation takes first rank. Although this unit was organized under the Hoover Administration, it has been taken over so completely and has been so active during the Roosevelt Administration that it well deserves a place among the New Deal family. The RFC has total authorization of $3,400,000,000, and its balance sheet of Sept. 30, 1933, showed total loans of $3,267,000,000.

Next in order of importance is the Farm Credit Administration which has the financial support of $2,000,000,000 of government guaranteed bonds and a direct grant from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of $485,000,000.

The Home Owners Loan Corporation has received $200,000,000 directly from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, subscribed by the Treasury, and also can issue $2,000,000,000 of bonds upon which the Government guarantees the interest. Direct expenditures of this agency have totaled $49,000,000 during its first three months of operation.

The final contingent liability of the Government is the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation which has been authorized for $2,000,000,000.

The World's Business

The Paradox of Devaluation

Inflation is a word the looseness in the talk about which is responsible for the strange metamorphosis which it is undergoing. Sometime ago, in these columns, a list of all the forms of inflation was provided. One of these forms was devaluatioon. This is a decision to fix a lower gold content for the dollar, thus allowing more dollars to be made out of the same amount of gold. Mr. C. Willard Young calls the process "devaluation—inflation." I ventured to call it gold inflation. Now it is called "the answer to the inflationists"! Let us try to keep our thinking straight in the present medley of controversy and examine devaluation.

One of the mistakes so freely made nowadays is to talk about the present gold content of the dollar. The dollar has no gold content, any more than a bushel of wheat has. American currency is not a gold currency any longer. Therefore it cannot have any gold content. All it has is a gold equivalent which is the verdict of the market and which it shares with any other commodity. The dollar has a wheat or a silver or a corn equivalent, too. In brief, it has value, or buying power.

The dollar is immediately endowed with a gold content when it is given a fixed ratio in gold. Prior to March this was 23.22 grains of pure gold. If the President decides to relink the dollar to gold again, he must choose a new ratio. What shall it be? A few conservatives may be found who plead that we should go back to the old gold content. But these "Tories," as the President has somewhat unkindly dubbed them, are becoming few and far between.

For instance, New York, which was formerly full of the "old parity men," has changed its view. Politically the old parity, it is felt, has gone over the dam. The dollar, unlinked from its old moorings, had slipped a long way down in its gold equivalent prior to the official gold buying policy. The policy acknowledged the market view of the gold equivalent of the dollar. It is going further. It is lowering the gold equivalent by artificially boosting the dollar price of gold. This authoritative recognition of depreciation was what gave the quietus to all the hopes of a return to the old parity. Now the demand is for the refixing of the dollar to gold below the old parity. It is the fact, not the parity, of the refixing that is important to bankers and economists.

Devaluation is stabilization. But, just the same, it is inflation. It is also an "answer to the inflationists." 'Twas a paradox, but now the times have given it proof. Devaluation is inflation because it would allow more dollars to be issued on the same base of gold. It is an answer to the inflationists because it would end the hope of mere fiat money inflation, or inflation outside the gold standard. The one is equipped with a brake; the other isn't. You cannot inflate beyond the point marked by the new ratio which would be set up under devaluation between your gold reserve and the outstanding note issue. Inflation outside the gold standard, however, is as limitless as the aspirations of the political element dominating the community cares to make it.

In the circumstances of the moment devaluation is a much safer route to travel than paper money inflation.

What some of the inflationists do not seem to recognize is that depreciation in itself is not inflation. Depreciation by itself means nothing. It adds nothing to the money in circulation. It certainly should affect in the long run the dollar prices of commodities with an international market. But even this advantage has been offset by the deflationary force on world prices which the President's policy has exerted. With the foreign exchanges in chaos, enterprise, which means forward commitments, is at a discount, so that there is no stimulant to prices.

Devaluation is the only thing that will give depreciation form and substance. Without it, the inflationists cannot lay hold of any of the new dollars which remain in potential creation out of America's gold reserves as the result of depreciation. The new dollars stay theoretical and this is no way to pay bills. It is the absence of this extra money in paying for recovery that might make recourse to printing press inflation inevitable.

H. B. E.

Calls For Fair Play in Applying Federal Rules

Cortelyou Says Administration Should Not Repudiate Its Blue Eagle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6—In a plea for fair play, George B. Cortelyn declared that the United States Government should not engage in financing publicly owned utility plants, and that the Government should not repudiate its own Blue Eagle by fostering unfair competition between public and private utilities.

Mr. Courtelyon is president of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, and also president of the Edison Electric Institute. He was at one time Secretary of the Department of Commerce, and later Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Cortelyon addressed executives of the privately owned electrical companies. The meeting was held here under the auspices of Edison Institute called to discuss the industry's permanent code to be presented this week in Washington.

Mr. Courtelyon said, in part:

"The elimination of unfair competition and the prohibition of increase in plant capacity until existing power resources have been fully utilized, have become basic in the codes of other industries and are the essence of the policy of the Recovery Act.

"May the Government, with one hand, impose a code and increased costs on an industry, and with the other, destroy the possibility of compliance through entering the field itself as a competitor, conforming to no standards of fair rivalry and backed with all the resources of the taxing power?

"Various codes of other industries provide that no additional and competing plants or facilities should be built until the productive capacities of existing plants and facilites have been fairly utilized, to the end that duplication and waste and increased burdens in carrying charges and operating costs shall not avoidably be placed upon the public.

Fair Treatment Needed

"Any code now established should require that this industry be accorded and assured fair and nondiscriminatory treatment in this respect as compared with other industries under the act, and that the installation of additional production and transmission capacity and facilities should be similarly restricted, as has been done through the codes for other industries until the existing capacities and facilities have been fully utilized.

"In all fairness then, we submit these questions: In imposing a code and increased costs on any industry may the Government reserve the right to violate its own standards of fair competition? May the Government itself fairly continue to do, as a competitor, what it would permit no private concern to do?

"May even the money which the Government takes from this industry and other taxpayers be used by the Government in violating, or financing others to violate, the standards of fair competition declared in the Recovery Act?

Establishing Precedents

"These are fair questions which deserve fair answers. If such a thing can be done today to any industry, it can be done tomorrow or next year to any other. The answers to these questions may be found in the code to be filed soon in Washington. The issue should be faced squarely.

"The Federal Government should either conform its own activities and use of federal funds to the declared policy that is fundamental in the Recovery Act or it should refrain from imposing any code whatever upon an industry as to which the Government proposes itself, as a competitor with the industry, to disregard the standards of fair competition.

"The powers of the National Recovery Act should be used to build up and not to tear down. Equality of competitive treatment and the elimination of unfair trade practices is the basic concept of the Recovery Act.

"Every plant and concern in the United States should be subjected to the code requirements as to wages, hours and the like, or none should be."

Brazil Adopts Decree To End 'Agricultural Slavery'

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 6 (By U. P.)—The Government has decreed the creation of a "chamber of economic readjustment," under which all agricultural debts contracted before June 30 last would be reduced 50 per cent.

Banks and others holding mortgages or notes of agriculturists would be recompensed by the Government through tax-free, 6 per cent Government 30-year bonds, which would be issued up to a total of 500,000 contos ($45,000,000.)

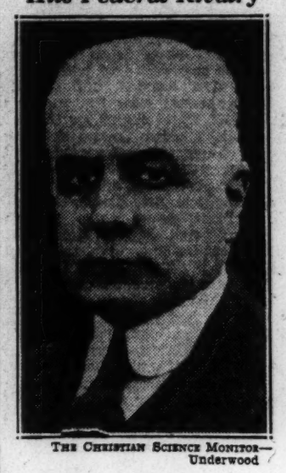
The purpose of the act was declared to be to "bring about the real abolition of agricultural slavery and revive rural life." The decree said Brazilian agriculture had been made a victim of the crisis through the devaluation of money in recent years, which caused the farm debt to triple.

Good Upturn in Mexican Electricity Consumption

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A marked increase in consumption of electrical energy during the first nine months of 1933 over the like period of 1932 is reported by a survey of the Ministry of National Economy. Total kilowatt hours recorded last year were 111,849,506 as compared to 121,556,642 during the like period this year.

Hits Federal Rivalry



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Underwood

George B. Cortelyou
President of Consolidated Gas Company of New York and Head of Edison Electric Institute.

Canada Is Buying More Cotton From The United States

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 — That Canada is buying more American raw cotton and curtailing its imports from the United States of cotton manufactures is revealed in a report from Consul Damon C. Woods, Toronto, made public by the Commerce Department.

During the first nine months of 1933, Canada's imports of American cotton totaled 209,486 bales, valued at $9,483,229, compared with 192,709 bales valued at $7,267,096 in the corresponding period of last year. Imports in September, 1933, were 75 per cent greater than in the corresponding month of 1932.

While Canadian cotton imports from the United States have lately increased to a marked degree over a year ago, receipts of American cotton products have been cut in half, the value of September being $188,258, compared with $369,445 for September, 1932.

This development, it is pointed out, is due to the tariff protection accorded Canadian mills by way of advanced values for duty on some cotton fabrics; an increase in the volume of such imports from British sources resulting from lower British preferential rates under the Ottawa agreements of a year ago; installation in Canada of branch plants of United States mills; and on some items to increased American prices, which have not been balanced by the higher exchange value of the Canadian dollar.

Nonferrous Metals Decline Into Lower Ground During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—The nonferrous metals, most of them unbound by codification formulæ and more in the speculative eye, headed downward last week. Copper for domestic delivery was lowered ¼c to 8c pound, as custom smelters sought to reduce the spread between home delivery and export shipment. Sterling was more stable, discouraging speculative purchases of copper abroad against the fluctuating dollar, and a small tonnage was contracted for foreign account at the price range of 7.70c to 7.85c c. i. f. Average monthly consumption of copper outside of the Americas this year so far has been 65,413 tons, compared with 65,541 tons for all of 1932, while code and currency uncertainties here have contributed to much smaller buying. Mine producers remained virtually withdrawn at the 9c quotation.

The week's net recession of a few cents in sterling could account for the advance of 5/8c an ounce in commercial bar silver to 43 3/8c at the end of the week, rather than the heated controversies between the silver proponents and the supporters of the gold standard. Speculative interest remained keen, and the sales of 34,700,000 ounces on the exchange, compared with 47,725,000 ounces the week before, resulted from the intervening holiday. Futures scored net advances of from 75 to 95 points.

Lead was given two reductions by producers aggregating $5 a ton, establishing the New York basing quotation at 4.05c a pound. Restricted buying and adverse statistical developments explain the decline. Even the metal sold at the lower basis was small in volume.

Electric Output For Thanksgiving Week Off

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Electric output for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 2, was 1,553,744,000 kilowatt hours, according to the Edison Electric Institute's figures released today. This was 53,802,000 units less than that produced the week before, the disparity due to the Thanksgiving holiday last week.

For the two weeks of Nov. 25 and Dec. 2 combined to adjust for Thanksgiving day which came in the current week this year and in the previous week for 1932, the increase over the corresponding period last year was 5.9 per cent. Total production of electricity for the last two weeks was 3,161,290,000 kilowatt hours compared with 2,985,605,000 for the like two weeks in 1932.

Says Mexican Banking Situation Is 'Excellent'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A Ministry of National Economy bulletin says that the Mexican banking situation is "excellent," citing 8,000,000 pesos in new loans during the month of October, bringing total credits to 343,200,000 pesos, the highest figure since September, 1932.

Big Impetus To Business From Holiday Giving

Of Four Billion December Retail Sales, Gifts Account for $900,000,000

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Nearly a half million additional workers will be given employment and approximately $4,000,000,000 will pour across the nation's store counters in Christmas buying during the month of December, the National Retail Dry Goods Association, trade organization of department and specialty stores, estimates in a report.

Pointing to the economic significance of Christmas trade, the Association issued a statement through its president, Mr. Lew Hahn, in which it is stated that "maintenance of the spirit of Christmas giving" this year will play "a vital part in the steady advancement toward recovery."

"Figures show that all retail business in the four weeks before Christmas, 1933, may be expected to equal $4,000,000,000," Mr. Hahn says. "Of this $1,800,000,000 will likely be obtained in department stores, apparel stores, home furnishing, jewelry and other stores directly affected by Christmas shopping. Approximately $900,000,000 of this amount will be the normal increase due to the gift-giving custom."

"More than 450,000 workers will be added to the staffs of retail stores to take care of this increased business, not to mention the thousands required to handle the extra freight, mail and express involved. The estimated extra labor compensation paid during the Christmas season by retail stores will be about $30,000,000."

"It can easily be seen that Christmas buying has a definite place in the business structure and the continuance of the gift-giving custom can properly be labelled as a distinct aid to the effort of the national, state and local governments to relieve the present unemployment, and further the trend toward balanced, normal economic conditions. Furthermore, the effect of the Christmas business at hand will extend far beyond Dec. 24. The sale of this $1,800,000,000 in merchandise, or the nearly one billion dollars spent directly for gifts, will require replacement on the part of the stores, through reordering for immediate or future needs. This will definitely furnish a stimulant to industrial activity."

Says Roosevelt Policies Should Aid Entire World

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Sir Charles Gordon, president of the Bank of Montreal, addressing the stockholders of that institution at their annual meeting Monday on world conditions said, in discussing the program of President Roosevelt to restore prosperity, that its successful fruition must radiate to Canada, and could not fail to be helpful to the world at large.

Commenting upon world business conditions Sir Charles said that "business comprehensively is better, and that there are sound reasons to believe that the betterment will expand." He is especially cheerful regarding the definite improvement in Great Britain, stating that she carries on while doing her best to aid in solving the grave international problems of the day.

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Litvinoff Pleased With Results Of Visit to Il Duce

Denies Report of Italian Mediation Between Russia and Reich

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Dec. 5—Fully satisfied with the results of his diplomatic mission, to the United States and Italy, and gratified with the contribution the Soviet Union has made to safeguard peace, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff leaves Rome tonight for Moscow.

In a collective interview with the press this afternoon the Russian Commissar for Foreign Affairs flatly denied a report that Premier Mussolini had undertaken to act as mediator between Russia and Germany. No such mediation is necessary since the two countries could settle their own differences by ordinary diplomatic process, Mr. Litvinoff declared.

The Moscow Commissar stated he had no contact with the Vatican during his visit, but admitted that the question of religious freedom in Russia was among the subjects discussed with Signor Mussolini. Mr. Litvinoff explained that his Government had made no special concession to the United States on the issue of religious liberty, but that his letter to President Roosevelt was merely a restatement of Russian laws which would be continued to be enforced upon all those living in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics irrespective of religion and nationality.

Mr. Litvinoff stated that he and Signor Mussolini had fully examined the international situation and exchanged views on all major world problems. They found many points in the international situation upon which they held similar views, he said. Peace was the main concern of the Soviet Government, Mr. Litvinoff emphasized, and Moscow would warmly support any endeavor to establish peace on a firm basis, he said.

Italy Threatens To Quit League

(Continued from Page 1)

recently in the Italian press, however, give the general idea of reforms desired by Il Duce in the light of experiences during the last 13 years.

The League often has been criticized in Italy for too binding an association with the Treaty of Versailles and with the idea of perpetrating a division of Europe between conquerors and conquered. Hence it is strongly urged here that the Covenant should be detached from the Versailles Treaty.

It is contended that such action would open the way for adhesion to a reorganized League of the United States and Russia and for the return of Germany and would make the League a truly universal body.

In the second place, it is suggested that the Covenant be reformed to give the powers on whose shoulders is the greater part of the responsibility for maintenance of peace, a predominant share in shaping the decisions of the League. In other words, for absolute and unconditional equality between its members there should be substituted the idea of hierarchy proportionate to responsibilities. This would necessarily imply curtailment of privileges hitherto enjoyed by smaller states.

Plans to Guarantee Peace

It has been clear from the moment that Premier Mussolini launched his four-power pact that he intended to collaborate with the great powers to form a permanent and impregnable guarantee for the maintenance of peace. The four-power pact—enlarged by inclusion of other great powers now outside the League—should, in the Italian view, become an integral part of the League of Nations Covenant.

Italy, moreover, would favor radical reform to speed up the present slow machinery in handling urgent cases. Under present conditions division of peace treaties under Article 19 of the Covenant is rendered practically impossible by the unanimity required from the Assembly. A single state can veto a decision arrived at by all other members of the League.

Premier Mussolini is opposed to application of parliamentary methods in international affairs as he is in national affairs. Internal administration of the League, conditions of the secretariat, the way the League's finances are managed, also call for revision.

It is regarded as natural that an intensely nationalistic régime like that of the Fascists, which is inclined to distrust all international organizations, should be opposed to the League as now constituted, but at the same time Premier Mussolini is the first to realize that the disappearance of the League would have very serious consequences. In order that the League may live and live efficiently he feels it necessary to take stock of past mistakes, have courage to face realities and act accordingly.

Boston Art Notes

Edward Landon, Surréaliste

For so many of us the word Surréalisme has been no more than a word, a troublesome and rather irritating word. Boston is not particularly hospitable to pictures which are classified under this title. The pictures, to be sure are, small, and harmless, and slightly odd. But we do not countenance oddness; we freeze it out.

Courageously does Mr. Edward Landon of Springfield, Mass., invade the city with a collection of Surréaliste paintings and hang them upon the walls of the Boston Architectural Club. For the first time these walls seem to be something more than the inclosure of a banquet hall. Mr. Landon has brought some fresh atmosphere, he has introduced his own little world of fantasy. Some may come and fret; some may come and exult; no one can fail to be amused.

The Surréalistes cannot be explained easily, for they seem to contain traits of all species of modernists. They mix abstraction with a very photographic realism, their technical modes include everything from sharp-edged, clearly-defined surfaces to blurs and smudges. Sometimes they express themselves in terms of the machine; sometimes they resort to a primitive and obvious symbolism.

To us it has seemed the Surréalistes are less profound than their expositors would have us believe. They are painters who depict their hobbies, or dreams, or queer calculations. Their resort to symbol is less a matter of depth of thought than it is a desire to portray textures. Mr. Landon, for example, paints boards with the marks of graining, metal chains for the hard metallic quality, flowers for their fine shapes. Man fares poorly in their hands; he is always a rather heavily caricatured creature seen as a marionette, or a statue, or a tailor's form, never as a dignified human being. Mr. Landon follows these cynical lines in "Orator." The Surréaliste is likely to substitute freely, for example, the glove for the hand, the mask for the face. He is likely to bring queer objects into juxtaposition, binding columns with lengths of ribbon, portraying clouds as cuttings of paper pinned against a wall. The pictures may or may not be read. They are intended less for their narrative analysis than for their appeal to the eye and to the emotions. The very character of the subjects makes them unapproachable. However, once we overcome the strangeness of content and the rather dry academic presentation of the thesis we may enjoy them. Mr. Landon is one of the most interesting Surréalistes in this country.

For those who may find the word Surréalisme forbidding, we may say that the fantasy is more on the level of "Alice in Wonderland" than of philosophy.

D. A.

Stratosphere Radio Establishes First Single Watt Station

One watt, or one-fiftieth of the energy of a common electric light bulb, is enough energy to be heard from coast to coast, particularly when it comes from the stratosphere, is an important deduction of Mr. Charles W. Horn, general engineer of the National Broadcasting Company, who has just checked data obtained during the recent Settle-Fordney stratosphere balloon ascent.

Communication of perhaps telephonelike constancy will be possible in stratosphere planes when they are developed, according to Mr. Horn. The NBC was able to maintain a two-way voice circuit with Commander Settle and Major Fordney from the time they took off until they dropped their batteries to lighten their load in order to enable them to get higher above the earth's surface. Listeners may recall that seven times during the balloon flight were conversations radiocast over a network of the NBC each time with remarkably good clarity and quality.

The transmitter which Commander Settle and Major Fordney used was especially built by the NBC and had a radiation energy of only one watt, yet the RCA stations at Riverhead, Long Island, and Point Reyes, California, picked up its signal very strongly. Stations in Akron, Pittsburgh and Washington reported very good reception of the balloon's signals also. The transmitter operated on a frequency of 15,760 kilocycles or a wavelength of 19 meters. Mr. Horn explained that the absence of ground reflections made it possible to send so far on such low power.

Greater results are expected when planes begin to travel through the upper air regions since it will be possible to use more powerful transmitters operated on the plane's generators. In the balloon only batteries, of course, could be carried. Needless to say, radio engineers' appetites are whetted for further stratosphere adventure for, says Mr. Horn, "We look forward to an opportunity to go further when the next stratosphere flight is made."

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

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Alabama

Mobile: Church Edifice, Dauphin Street and Oakland Terrace, 8 p. m., Dec. 12.

Connecticut

Norwalk: Benjamin Franklin Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 14.

Georgia

Atlanta (Second Church): Erlanger Theater, 3 p. m., Dec. 10.
Macon: Church Edifice, Georgia Avenue and North Arlington Place, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 11.

New Jersey

Newark (First Church): South Side High School, 80 Johnson Avenue, corner Alpine Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 15.
Palmyra (auspices First Church, Riverton): Palmyra High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 10.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.
Forest Hills: The Community House, Greenway North and Borage Place, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 12.
Jackson Heights: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 15.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 18.
New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 620 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 13.
Scarsdale: Dyckman Hall, Post and Heathcote Roads, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 12.

Pennsylvania

Norristown: Garrick Theater, 218 West Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 10.
Philadelphia (Fifth Church): Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, noon, Dec. 11.
Philadelphia (Sixth Church): Roosevelt Theater, 4739 Frankford Avenue, Frankford, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 10.

South Carolina

Charleston: Victory Theater, Society Street near King, 4:30 p. m., Dec. 10.

Leticia Case Advanced

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 5 (AP)—A study of first points to be considered in the conference between Colombia and Peru, in an attempt to settle peaceably the Leticia border dispute was reported well advanced yesterday. Delegates, continuing their informal conversations, declined to discuss details. The border dispute resulted in bloodshed early in the year.

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PENNSYLVANIA

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BROOKLINE, MASS. 131 Sumner Road—6-room sunny apartment, modern, oil heat, G. E., hot water; near transportation, schools; $70. Long. 2763.

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COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa.; N. J. State License. MRS. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgswd. 502

HARMONY HALL—For rest and study; experienced, trained attention. 515 Linden Ave., York, Pa. Tel. 59383.

ROSE TERRACE, 6441 Overbrook Ave., Overbrook, Philadelphia—Loving care for those needing experienced attention; harmonious surroundings for rest and study. Tel. Trinity 0597.

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1934 INSURANCE PAYMENTS arranged; sound companies; plate service. 83 State Street, Boston. Room 1108. Cap. 5632.

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EASTBOURNE—Well-appointed apartments, sheltered position 2 minutes sea, theatre; Winter Garden. MRS. M. E. FROST, 33, Jevington Gardens.

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HOVE — Recommended comfortable board residence from 3½ weekly, weekends 25/-. Christmas 30/- 3 days. "GABLES," 6 Wish Rd.

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SUNBURY-ON-THAMES. Mesdames Tid and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place" Tel.-Sun. 387.

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LADIES' and children's dressmaking, MISS SUGG 34 Sea Road Bexhill-on-Sea.

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HOME MADE SWEETS AND CHOCOLATES
Highest quality, any quantity delivered anywhere; fancy boxes for Christmas. C. COULDEN, Fifield, Clarendon Rd., Broadstone, Dorset.

Local Classified
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Old-Fashioned House
CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — I have a remarkable buy in a large house of 13 rooms, garage for 3 cars and a large lot of land between Central and Harvard Squares; priced way below its value; estate to be settled. FRANK T. EVANS, 680 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Uni. 3631.

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ROOMS TO LET

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BOSTON, MASS. — Exceptionally attractive rooms in high class apartment in Fenway; privileges; reasonable. Circle 6338.

NEWARK, N. J.—Large rooms, all improvements with board if desired; near car and bus lines; Christian Scientists preferred (colored). 281 So. 7th, Market 2-0688.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MECHANICAL draftsman, 28, with some electrical experience, wishes to serve in any capacity in which he may be useful. Box B-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Tel. Jamaica 2122.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION housekeeper for one in need; experienced attendant; best of references; $30 monthly. Write Box G-25, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

COMPANION-NURSE—By graduate (47); will travel; wide experience. Box B-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Newburyport 1104-2.

EXCEPTIONALLY qualified young woman speaking French and German, wishes position as governess, house manager, companion; pleasing and capable personality; highest references. Write C. K., 20 West 73rd St., New York City.

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YOUNG woman secretary-stenographer, with journalistic, social service experience, studied costume designing, wishes position where her qualifications would be useful. Write Box H-50, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
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MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, TOPCOATS and OVERCOATS at . $16.50
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GRAMERCY 7-0074

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Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

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CARDIFF—Detached bungalow, 6 rooms, wash house, garage, large garden, electric light, gas; excellent position. DUNN, 46 Beulah Rd., Rhubina.

PINNER AND DISTRICT
HOUSE AND PROPERTY AGENTS
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LLANDUDNO, Craig-y-don—Freehold house, 2 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms; in good condition throughout; electric light. Apply MISS McLARTY, 1, Surbiton Crescent, Kingston-on-Thames.

HOUSES TO LET

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX — Modern furnished house to let; hour's run from London; 3 or 4 bedrooms, nice garden, garage optional. Apply MISSES SALES, 56 Reigate Road.

EAST CROYDON—Small detached furnished house to let; near 2 stations, also Christian Science church. Write 178 Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon.

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SEVENOAKS SANITARY LAUNDRY
Tel. 364
Hollybush Lane, Sevenoaks
We collect in all surrounding districts.

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ANY MAKE OF MOTOR CAR PURCHASED for clients, also hand and motor mowing machines; enquiries welcomed; trains met; car maintenance, insurance, lessons, hiring, etc., arranged MacGREGOR, 30 Clare Lawn Ave., London, S. W. 14. Tel. Prospect 2613.

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British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

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BRIGHTON, SUSSEX—Restful house, woodland surroundings; close church; large rooms, gas fires, good cooking; recommended. MRS. F. W. GILLMAN, The Montpelier, 68 Montpelier Rd. Hove 189711.

BRIGHTON SUSSEX—Peaceful, comfortable home, large rooms gas fires; ½ minute sea-front; cooking under personal supervision MRS. ROBINSON. 12a Chesham Place. Telephone 1483

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HASLEMERE SURREY—Ladies offer restful home in beautiful country to one or two paying guests. RANSOME, "Rushmere," Shottermill.

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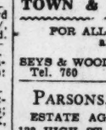

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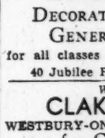

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Daily Features

Come Play

'How Do You Like Your Neighbors?'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR surprise party this week is with Beverly L——, who lives in Washington, D. C. Of course, Beverly hasn't the slightest idea that we're coming in our Playship to visit her today or it wouldn't be a surprise party, would it? Her Uncle knows we're coming, though, because he invited us—and he's going to take care of our Welcome Flag. He promised to have it flying gayly.

Uncle John reads our "Come Play Games" every week and often plays the games with his little friends.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

"How do you like your neighbors?"

Let's invite him to come along with us on our flying visits. Maybe he'll tell us some stories or jokes while we fly along through the skies. Anyhow, he's really quite excited about giving the party for Beverly because he knows it will make her happy and when you love people you like to make them happy. Besides, he confessed that he really wants to meet all the Monitor boys and girls himself and to play with them—so it looks as if we shall have a happy party.

It's rather exciting, too, to fly to Washington. Why, we might even catch a glimpse of President Roosevelt. We're sure to fly over the Capitol anyway and the White House, and we may be able to see the Congressional Library and the Washington Monument. If we weren't going to a party we could stop and climb up all those fascinating steps to the top of the monument. We'll get a beautiful view of Washington from the air, though, so we won't need to climb the tower for a view of the city.

Oh, we're here, children! Shall we fly low over the Capitol? Isn't it a lovely sight! And do look at the White House over there. What a splendid picture we are getting of the spacious lawns and its gardens and trees! Wouldn't you all like to be here Easter for the Egg Rolling? Why, it would be a real joy to roll anything on that lovely lawn and especially attractively colored Easter eggs.

Don't miss the Congressional Library over there. There's the monument, too.

There's our flag, and I do believe that's Uncle John signaling to us from the roof. He's trying to make us understand that we're to land on the front lawn. Shout, everyone: "Surprise, Beverly."

Don't be in a hurry, children. Wait until we land. Hello, Beverly! How do you do, Uncle John! Are we to play in the house or out-of-doors? In the house. Oh, that will be splendid!

Let's all sit in a circle with our chairs not too far apart. Shall we let Uncle John be "It"? He must stand in the center of the circle. But suddenly he goes over to someone and says, "How do you like your neighbors?" If the player says "Fine!" or "They're great!" or anything which shows he likes them—it is a signal for every player to change chairs—everyone must get a different chair, and if "It" can manage to get into someone's chair, leaving one player without a chair, that player must be "It."

However, if the answer is "Not at all," you must ask, "Who would you like for neighbors?"

Then the player names two who are not sitting next to him—like Beverly and Ginger—and the two neighbors he didn't want (the players sitting on either side of him) change places with Beverly and Ginger (the neighbors he does want). If you can get into one of the chairs, though, before they do, the player who is "out" must be "It" in your place.

The person you question does not move!

We'll leave Uncle John to play the game with Beverly and her friends while we fly off to our own homes. Thank you, Beverly, and thank you, Uncle John, too! We hope you will come to our parties from now on.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG

VOCATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Paper Owls

A FEW bits of paper helped to solve a problem of unemployment for us. Brown crêpe paper was used to form an owl, which was then stuffed with cotton. Black oil cloth made the nose and pupils of the eyes. Notebook hole reinforcements pasted over the oil cloth finished the eyes. The owl was then sewed on a gilded twig. This one, and others like it, sold "like hot cakes" for the back windows of automobiles.

Mrs. M. W.

Cherry Plants

RAISING Jerusalem cherry plants to sell is an easy way to earn some extra money. You will get hundreds of plants by planting a few of the cherries when they begin to shrivel. These little shoots are to be transplanted, and when they are a few inches high they will grow in the garden. They are much sturdier when they are grown in this way. The cherries are usually a lovely bright color at Thanksgiving and Christmas time.

J. L. S.

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Collection letters—In response to numerous requests, we are reprinting the group of especially meritorious collection letters written by our readers, to thaw out a frozen asset of $250 (for 100 pairs of shoes), which was three months past due.

Mr. I. A. submits this:

Dear Sirs:

May we take the liberty of again calling your attention to your past-due account in the sum of $250? The fourth monthly statement of your account is inclosed. We should appreciate hearing from you by an early mail if you have any complaint regarding the merchandise shipped.

Perhaps in the rush of daily business, the payment of this amount has been overlooked. Will you please let us have your remittance at this time, while this reminder is before you? If it would be more convenient for you to send us a check for half the amount now and the balance at the end of the month, do not hesitate to do so.

Thanking you for your past patronage and looking forward to the continuance of our business relations, we remain,

Miss E. M. S. thinks this would thaw the frozen asset:

Gentlemen:

We invite your attention to our invoice dated Dec. 10, 1932, and to the terms described therein which we believe were mutually agreeable and convenient at the time this order was taken.

Perhaps circumstances out of your control have placed you in a position of inability to meet this obligation as expected. If so, will you not acquaint us with the facts at once, and let us know what you expect to do about this account, and when, so that we may be fully informed and better able to cooperate both with you and with our own creditors?

Miss E. K. C. offers this letter:

Gentlemen:

We now have ready for advance showing our line of spring samples at especial economy prices, made possible by a fortunate buy of a good lot of leather.

When may our Mr. R——call on you? He will be glad to include you in his route for next month.

The production of our spring stock necessitated a large outlay of capital; therefore, a payment on account will be appreciated.

In this connection, we trust the shipment of shoes amounting to $250, billed several months ago, has been disposed of to advantage. This new line will undoubtedly be a quick seller.

Thanking you for many past orders, and awaiting your reply, we are,

Mrs. A. W. B. feels that this would bring a payment:

Gentlemen:

In the same spirit of good fellowship which is increasingly pervading the business world, may we suggest a little reduction on the bill of $250 which has seemed to create an impasse in our customary commercial relationship.

We feel sure that this unwonted delay on your part is only the result of the present stringency in business matters which has fallen with like handicap upon us all, and our proposal to mark off one-tenth of the original bill is no pusillanimous charitable feeling, but a sincere desire to add no feather-weight to stagnated business and to keep alive our accustomed and valued interchange.

Miss L. L. recommends this approach:

Friends:

For so we still consider you and feel sure that we always shall.

When we filled your order for shoes, it was with the understanding that the bill would be paid within 30 days. Business is founded upon confidence, and so great was our confidence in you that we incurred obligations that we would not otherwise have done had we not counted upon your check when due.

We feel that your not paying us is entirely an oversight and not an intentional withholding. We therefore bring the matter again to your consideration.

May we expect a payment on account by return mail?

S. R. DeM. submits this letter:

Gentlemen:

Our pleasant business transaction with your firm reminds us of a quotation from a great leader of people centuries ago, "Thy shoes shall be iron and brass; and as thy days, so shall thy strength be."

We believe that the sales you have made through the excellent wearing qualities of your shoes, during the past 90 days, have brought to you not only "strength" but wealth, and that you will now be pleased to share the latter with us to the amount of your bill—$250.

Miss E. E. submits a proposition:

Dear Sirs:

Realizing that you are putting forth every effort to meet your obligations, and, in view of the fact that we much appreciate your kind order for the 100 pairs of shoes, we are offering you the following proposition: If $100 of your account is paid by the first of next month, we will make a discount of 15 per cent on the balance, if paid within 30 days of the first payment.

Trusting these terms will make it possible for you to meet this obligation, we are,

E. R. G. has hopes for this:

Gentlemen:

These are days in which many businesses are finding it necessary to make adjustments, conserve assets, etc. This letter is simply to assure you that we do not intend to take any but friendly steps in the matter of collecting outstanding accounts.

Of course, financial demands are continually being made upon us, and our lot would be much easier if our accounts could be translated into cash. Please write us frankly your position, and if an extension of time is needed, we shall be glad to coöperate.

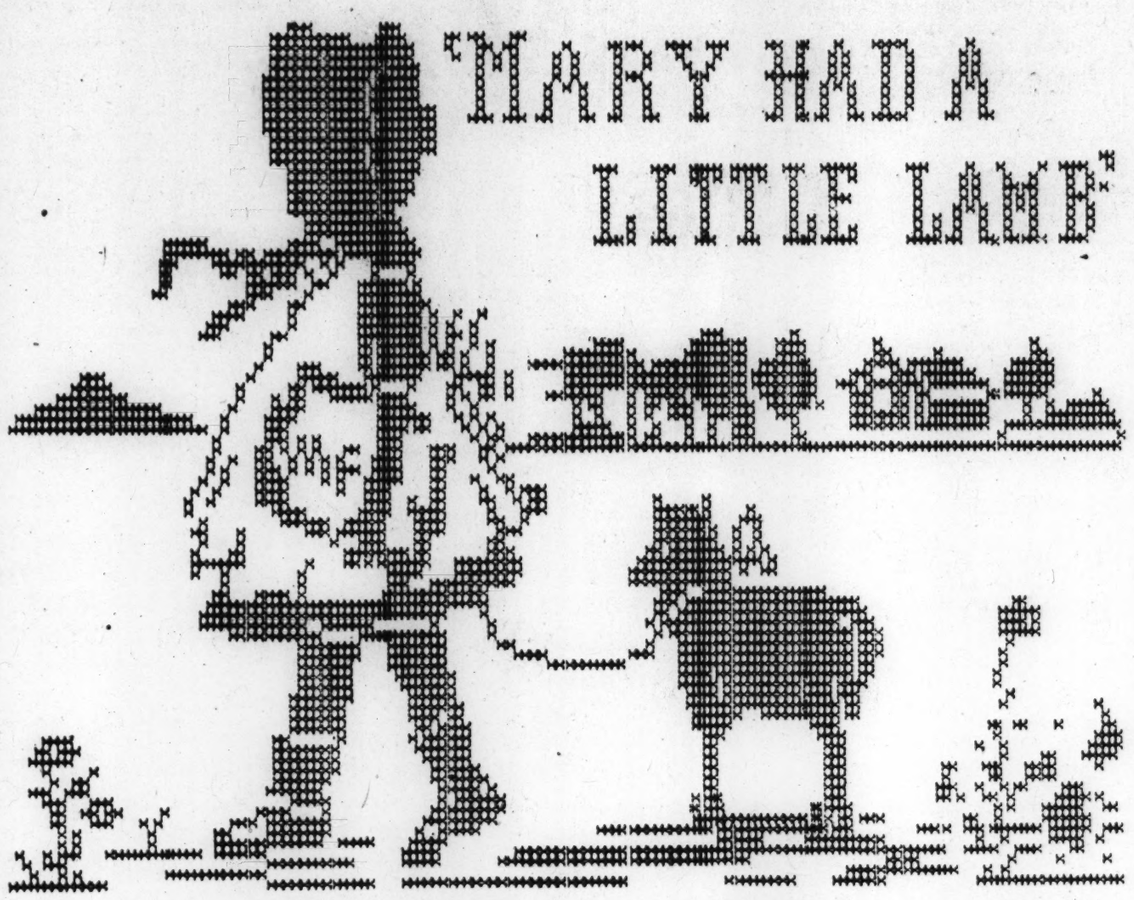
In defense of your good name, we hasten to assure you that we regard your obligation of $250 as O. K.

(The contest is still open for a letter of application presumably written by an inexperienced high school graduate, who has heard of an opening in the shipping department of the John Jones Company, manufacturers of shoes.)

Brevities

Medicine Hat News: Originality is best obtained by being natural. Too many people prefer to be fake diamonds rather than real agate.

New Yorker: We may live to see the day when the United States will resume diplomatic relations with Henry Ford.



Drawn on the Typewriter by Miss Katharine C. Storry, Vancouver, B. C., for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The typewriter "x" again enters the quaint domain of the cross-stitch, and the result ranks well with some of the best of grandmother's samplers. The office boy says it reminds him of that famous nursery rime: "Mary had a little lamb, whose fleece was black as Ink, were cross-stitched by a typist for a dollar—watcha think?" The rime isn't so famous, but the Typ-O-Graphs we have been receiving are surely of unusual merit.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Little Secretary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Le Roy, Minn.

IN A small town of a middle western state an elderly woman lives alone. She has led a very active life, and even yet finds it necessary to carry on an extensive business correspondence. Getting the letters written was, however, becoming a physical problem.

Being aware of this situation, a neighbor child of 10 years, a sixth grade pupil, wrote a letter to the woman, expressing her desire to be of help. She stated that she understood a letter of application should be accompanied by credentials, but that as she had never worked anywhere, she didn't have any references to give. However, she said that in lieu of such, she would inclose her report card (which was well above the average). She also stated that her elderly friend need not hesitate to accept the offer of her services because of the expense, for she would charge only a very small amount for each letter written.

This businesslike little application was favorably received, and with the result that the child is writing the dictated letters, to the satisfaction of all concerned. Besides learning some of the rudiments of good business, she is earning a little spending money, and knows the joy of service to others. This whole undertaking was of the child's own planning. Her parents knew nothing of it until told by the neighbor.

For the Scrapbook

Sayings of Theodore Roosevelt

Aggressive fighting for the right is the noblest sport the world affords.

Nine tenths of wisdom is being wise in time.

Better be faithful than famous.

Fit yourselves for the work God has for you to do in this world and lose no time about it.

God is with the patient if they know how to wait.

I have always been fond of Josh Billings's remark that "it is much easier to be a harmless dove than a wise serpent."

There is a bit of homely philosophy, quoted by Squire Bill Widner of Widner's Valley, Virginia, which sums up one's duty in life: "Do what you can, with what you've got, where you are."

One of the devices sometimes used (by certain "interests") to break down the law was to treat the passage of laws as an excuse for action on their part which they knew would be resented by the public, it being their purpose to turn this resentment against the law instead of against themselves. (Note by C. E. S. This describes with mathematical precision the process and definite technique whereby the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment has been brought about, step by step, by those who have known all along exactly just what they were doing.)

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

HE APPROACHES nearest to the gods who knows how to be silent even though he knows he is in the right.—CATO.

In Lighter Vein

When Trees Were Trees

A governess was strolling through an estate, accompanied by the young son of the owner. The boy carelessly broke off the branch of a tree, and the governess reproved him, saying, "What would your father say if he knew you broke off that branch?"

The boy replied quickly, "Oh, he'd say trees are not so well made now as they were before the war."

Hired!

Prospective Employer: "Have you any references as to your ability as a salesman?"

Applicant: "Yes; I have brought with me copies of poems and jokes I have sold."

Counter Desires

Eager Playwright: "I wish I could think up a big, strong situation that would fill the audience with tears."

Theater Manager: "I'm looking for one that will fill the tiers with audience."—*Boston Transcript.*

Proof

She: "He's a gentleman."

He: "Really?"

She: "Yes, he uses the butter knife when he breakfasts alone."—*London Post.*

Such Tailors!

Young Wife: "I really think you should have a new tailor, dear; the one you have is so careless. I have had to sew this button on three times for you already."

Persistent

"Well, sir," greeted the busy executive, as a caller was ushered into his private office, "you may well regard yourself as fortunate. I seldom see an insurance agent. No fewer than seven have called on me today—and you are the first one I have admitted."

"I realize that," replied the caller. "I'm they!"

Humorist

"I am afraid, madam, that dog is rather larger than we allow in our flats."

"Oh, but there'll be plenty of room. You see, I'm not taking the flat for myself, but for the dog."

Sure!

Alice was attracted by an advertisement which promised, upon receipt of a very small sum, to send information which would result in immediate popularity of the purchaser among members of both sexes.

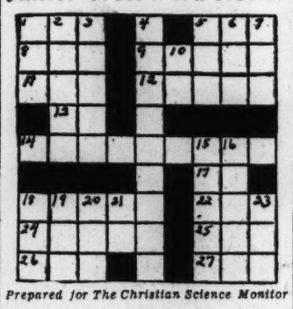
When Alice opened the correspondence, she eagerly read the following information, "Get a job."

At Last!

Cook: "I'm leavin' in exactly three minutes."

Mrs. Timothy: "Then put the eggs on to boil, and we'll have them right for once."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

Junior Cross-Word No. 47



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACROSS

1—Distant.
5—To gnaw.
8—Opposed to CON.
9—Joint on which a door hangs and turns.
11—Title of Walter Scott, the poet.
12—Keenly desirous.
13—Lieutenant (ab.).
14—Act of clearing.
17—Either.
18—Wooden shoe worn by peasants.
22—Adult males.
24—Island of the West Indies.
25—Goddess of mischief.
26—Sea eagle.
27—River in Scotland.

DOWN

1—Ancient Italian goddess of harvest.
2—A ruffle.
3—Strong paint.
4—Pertaining to theory.
5—The River Thames is in this country (ab.).
6—Decline of life.
7—Territory (ab.).
10—State bounded on east by Mississippi River (ab.).
15—Wanderer.
16—Island in Mediterranean owned by Greece.
18—Feminine pronoun.
19—River in Switzerland.
20—Chest for grain.
21—Genesis is in this division of Bible (ab.).
23—Term indicating married woman's maiden name.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

What They Say

Fascism vs. Communism

"Deeper than political divisions is the potential conflict between desperate Fascism and better intrenched Communism.—*Dr. Harry E. Barnes.*

Time for Housecleaning

"Business men throughout the country are today faced with an opportunity of beginning a process of housecleaning which over the years will most certainly make for more profitable business, more stable business and more social stability."—*Lincoln Filene.*

The Best Things

"Nature has arranged for the best things in human life to grow fastest, so they may preserve themselves against the onslaughts of the multitude."—*Dr. Frederick Rand Rogers.*

Hitler

"Hitler is not a Mussolini. His job is different, and he is backed solidly by people who are contented and glad that they don't have to talk politics, but can tend to their own business."—*Prof. Marshall Perrin.*

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)

The earliest edition of a Sunday newspaper is called the "bulldog."

The "deadline" is the last moment when the reporter's manuscript or "copy" must be completed.

The five W's of newspaperdom are Who, What, When, Where, and Why.

By "human interest" is meant emotional appeal in the news.

A reporter who gathers news but does not write it is called a "leg man."

A file of newspaper clippings, pictures, etc., in a newspaper office is known as the "morgue."

An exclusive story in a newspaper is known as "a scoop."

To "kill" a story is to discard it.

A newspaper bulletin is known as a "flash."

Live news that demands instant attention is known as "spot news."

Mr. Scroggins

Small Squiff Knew What She Wanted

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore.

ROGER P. SCROGGINS arose from the supper table and went to the closet where Mrs. Scroggins hangs her bonnet and shawl. He took them from their hooks and went into the kitchen. Mrs. Scroggins, having just taken a tray full of dishes into the kitchen, was on her way back into the dining room. They bumped into each other. "Pardon me, my dear," said Scroggins, bowing politely. "Whatever are you doing with my things?" said Mrs. S. "It is not what I am doing with them, but what you are going to do with them," said her husband. "You are going to put them on and make that call on the Squiffletrees which you've been wanting to make for some time." He handed her the bonnet and placed the shawl around her shoulders. "And I," he said, taking the tray from her, "will do the dishes."

Mrs. S. laughed. "Don't break any," she said, and put on her bonnet. When she was out of the house, the venerable squirrel bustled busily and carried all the dishes into the kitchen. He was just about to begin washing them when a knock sounded at the front door. Scroggins looked at the work he was about to undertake, smiled to himself, and hurried to the front door. The youngest Squiffletree stood there.

"Come in, come in, come in," said Scroggins.

"I will, but only once," said Little Squiff.

Scroggins laughed loudly. "Very good," he said.

The Small Squiff stepped into the dining room. "Mrs. Scroggins is calling at our house."

"Indeed," said Scroggins. "So you are returning the call!" He laughed. Small Squiff didn't.

"I came to watch you," said the little girl squirrel, looking up at her host gravely. "And I'll sit in the kitchen if you don't mind. Mrs. Scroggins said you'd be in the kitchen." She sat on a kitchen chair primly. Scroggins peered down at her benevolently. If there is one thing he likes above all other things it is a visit from a young person. "Go ahead and work," said Small Squiff.

"Have you ever played Bean Porridge Hot?" said Scroggins.

The visiting Squiff looked at him more gravely. "I came to watch you," she said, in accordance with the policy she had adopted from the beginning.

Scroggins abandoned the Bean Porridge Hot idea.

"Let's take hands and dance Ring Around the Rosy," he said coaxingly, reaching for the Small Squiff's two front paws.

"I came to watch you work," she said, with just a trace of stress on the "work."

"Wouldn't you like me to turn a somersault for you?" he said.

"I came to watch you wash dishes, and not break them," said the young visitor.

Scroggins sighed. This was pretty

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

"I Came to Watch You Work"

pointed. So he donned one of his wife's aprons and washed the dishes with such skill and wiped them with such thoroughness that his little caller clapped her hands and said, "I like to watch you work."

Scroggins bowed politely. "Now, would you like to play Bean Porridge Hot?" he said.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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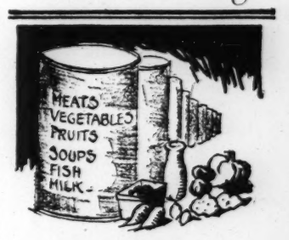
Insofar as this particular piece of goods is concerned said the floor-walker the question has seemed to appear uncertain as to whether we could get any more of it or whether we couldnt

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Worth Knowing



THERE ARE 244 VARIETIES OF CANNED GOODS NOW AVAILABLE TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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1ST POP. MAT. TOM'W 2:30
TREMENDOUS HIT
"ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON"
With Original N. Y. Cast
Direction of Leo Bulgakov
"One of the rare achievements of our stage."
L. A. S.—C. S. Monitor
"We earnestly urge you to journey to the Plymouth."
Helen Eager—Traveler
"A notable achievement."
Charles Howard—Globe
"I recommend it with all my urgency."
George Holland—American
"An altogether American play finely staged."
H. T. P.—Transcript
POP. PRICES Evgs. 50c to $2—Thurs. Mat. 50c to $1
Sat. Mat. 50c to $1.50 Plus Tax

CLARE TREE MAJOR presents CURDIE, the Princess and the Goblin
Repertory Theatre, Sat., Dec. 9
10:30 A. M.—2:15 P. M.
Tickets 75c to $2.00. Herrick's, Filene's, Jordan's, Box Office.
Auspices Boston University Women's Council.

PITTSBURGH

Eva Le Gallienne
PRODUCTIONS
Alice in Wonderland
and
Romeo and Juliet
Hedda Gabler
NIXON THEATRE
December 4-9

NEW YORK, N. Y.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 17, at 3
Christmas Song Festival
The People's Chorus OF NEW YORK
L. CAMILIERI Conducting
Tickets $2, 1.50, $1, 50c at 41 E. 42 St. Tel. VAn.3-8476 & Carnegie Hall Box Office. (Steinway)

THE THEATRE GUILD *presents*
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
with OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'WAY and 40TH ST.
Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD *presents*
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD *presents*
EUGENE O'NEILL'S *comedy*
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St. W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:20

LET 'EM EAT CAKE
A SEQUEL TO "OF THEE I SING"
WILLIAM GAXTON LOIS MORAN VICTOR MOORE
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat.

Restaurants

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17 Conveniently Located
RESTAURANTS
Over twenty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

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35c 50c
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NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
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Boston's Sea Grill of Distinction
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Special Luncheons and Dinners served daily; also a la Carte
Luncheons 35c, 50c, 75c
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Have you tried our 35c specials?

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Luncheons 40c
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Better Food Home Cooking
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Sandwich Shop
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Sirloin Steak Broiled on a Stick
Served Between Hot Buttered Roll

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Weekday Dinner 75c
Luncheons 45 and 60c
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

We Can't Be Amused

FROM all appearances "the morning after," anti-prohibitionists are going to get less fun out of repeal than prohibitionists. At least if drys can sit back and allow an irresponsible sense of humor full play with the comic material which legal liquor presents. For yesterday the worries passed to those who for fourteen years have had so many laughs out of the efforts to enforce prohibition. Today the dilemmas are all wet.

The problem of how to prevent the new "temperance" going on a spree has already elicited from leading newspaper advocates of repeal vehement pleas to the public not to indulge in any orgy of celebration. Somehow they are very like the old appeals of the drys for observance of the law. Even prohibitionists who would enjoy the show must hope the new exhortations will be effective. For somehow it is difficult to derive any unalloyed pleasure from the predicament of anti-prohibitionists who are now struggling with the problems their success has evoked.

Drys could get many a chuckle out of the solemn discussions of whether drinking is more of a social danger when the drinker is sitting or standing, the problem of getting revenue from liquor without encouraging bootlegging, the amusing quandary as to what constitutes an "honest speakeasy," the question of how to reconcile state sovereignty with a federal distillers' code, the debate over whether the new saloons should be called taverns or inns, attempts to keep politics out of licensing and liquor out of dry states—in short, the whole new crop of harassments which afflict those who would cope with the unrepealed liquor problem.

It might be supposed that the Monitor, along with other drys, would sit back and enjoy this spectacle. In some ways it would be easy to look on from the sidelines and jeer at the worries of the wets. But we confess we do not possess either the necessary detachment or irresponsibility. For the problem is not a wet problem; it is an American problem, indeed a problem of humanity. And much as we might like to see the repealists get out of the predicament evoked by repeal, we know that, however sincere, they cannot get the nation out of it without aid.

We can't be amused by the plight of the nation today; we can't avoid doing everything in our power to help overcome the enemy, which remains—today as under prohibition—liquor. In so far as repeal helps repealists to discover that enemy, we shall be encouraged. And wherever it leads them to fight that enemy they will find us fighting beside them.

As the Monitor understands the problem, it is essentially one of getting at motives. On the side of demand, that means educating the drinker to the evils of drink and to the fact that it is not a natural appetite of men. We are ready, as we always have been, to aid every effort of this kind. On the side of supply, getting at the motive means removing profit from the making and selling of intoxicants. Prohibition attempted to do this, but today America has cast prohibition aside and is starting again to experiment with other means. We believe these means should be tested as open-mindedly as possible; we shall support all which promise to lessen effectively and practicably the production and consumption of alcohol.

Off the "Gold Brick" Standard

AMONG Americans trained by unsound retailing practices to demand special favors and to expect sweatshop prices, there is a wailing. New York retailers, under a new code ruling, will no longer give the "free hat with a suit of clothes" nor the equally "free necktie with a pair of shoes." Paradoxically, the buyer will get a better suit—since he can't get a hat as well—and merchants who have not stooped to the "gift bait" chicanery to gain sales will also benefit.

According to Mr. Grover A. Whalen, chairman of the New York Retail Authority, purchasers who are used to getting—supposedly—something for nothing as a bribe to buy are in for a bit of disillusionment. Their "free" hats and ties will now be advertised as being for sale with suits and shoes in a "single combination price." Curiously, the new charge-for-both system is not expected to raise the price tags greatly, for those "ab-soo-loot-ly free" gifts never appeared in the loss column of the retailers' accounts.

Aside from its help in promoting equal competition, there are other advantages accruing to the code plan. Customers who have held back coyly expecting greater concessions will find it to their advantage to buy now—and from reputable dealers. Buyers' trust in products has already been achieved by uniform production methods, but in the matter of price complete confidence remains sometimes an unrealized goal. Cautiousness, always a deterrent to trade, has yet to be offset, for too often "Let the buyer beware" has been a necessary motto. As Dr. William Trufant Foster puts it, tradesmen have already accepted honesty as a policy, but not entirely as a rule of economic practice.

If the retail code manifesto can rid the United States' greatest trading center of sharp selling practices, there is hope that all selling will follow its lead. The "gold brick" cannot continue as a corner stone of American economy.

War Talk

I would almost say that the only danger of war lies in war talk—and in war preparation.

THAT is a broad statement. To judge it fairly the reader may find it necessary to turn to the December issue of Current History, where it appears as part of an article titled "The Danger of War Talk," by William Norman Ewer. Out of a valuable experience as diplomatic correspondent and foreign editor of the London Daily Herald, Mr. Ewer presents facts and conclusions which must increase faith in the validity of his strong assertion regarding war talk.

The existence of machinery for maintenance and preservation of peace; among countries a multithreaded web of pledges to keep peace pledges; to act against any country going to war; pacts upon pacts; a League of Nations; a World Court—Mr. Ewer enumerates these weights in the balance for peace. "Never before in history," he says, "were the European states so pledged and repledged not to attack each other."

Nevertheless, the peoples are hearing rumors of wars. There are always danger points and crucial issues for those who specialize in looking for them. The question is, Why does not discussion of these matters emphasize the possibility of peaceful settlement, instead of the possibility of war?

A sufficient answer is available. It is not to be given in a few words. But it is to be found in those volumes which have been written by disinterested investigators into the causes of war. It includes a study of the extremes of nationalism. It warns of the methods by which cabinet ministers and other politicians of national importance keep public attention off internal grievances by focusing it on international friction. For as Mr. Ewer puts it:

> To a government whatever its character or political creed, war talk is apt to be a valuable asset. It creates a feeling of national solidarity, of patriotism, or "rallying round the government." . . . The temptation to use it is almost irresistible.

This answer also exposes the armaments racket which profits by that public mental attitude induced by the politicians, and adds to it its own powerful propaganda to keep international suspicion and anxiety at high pitch.

It is an answer as logical as mathematics and as "thrilling" as a detective yarn. A few words from Mr. Ewer's article will outline it:

> Hardly a week passes but somewhere in Europe a minister makes a speech about war. . . . Armies and navies are dependent . . . on patriotic ballyhoo and on people believing in . . . the possibility of war. . . . So governments, and their military and naval branches, come to have a vested interest in war talk. . . . So, notoriously enough, have another set of people—the armament manufacturers. They live on the fear of war . . . spend millions a year on propaganda.

This is where war talk comes from—evidently not always from patriotic motives. Perhaps not even usually from patriotic motives. It is important that the people realize this, and that they remember it when they talk of the latest war rumors. Over the small tables along the Rue Royale, or along the Friedrichstrasse, or in homes the world over where the mention of war brings anxious light to mothers' eyes, war talk should be colored not with the valorous hues of patriotism but with the sordid light of certain very disagreeable facts. One of these facts is that there is fortune in war, and monetary and political profit in war talk, for a few. And that therefore a few—whose identity becomes more widely known year by year—are always ready to start the rumors and supply the guns as long as the peoples will supply the men.

Pensions or Political Grab?

ARE retirement allowances to municipal employees ceasing to be pensions and degenerating into a political grab? This question confronts many American cities. It is brought sharply into the national foreground by what is happening in New York as a result of Tammany's overthrow and the imminent passing of city government control into Fusion hands next month.

Tammany officeholders of high and low degree, faced with separation from the pay roll, are rushing to resign and get on pension rolls. Many of them will be found eligible, though their mass action practically amounts to a raid on city pension funds. The regulations governing them have been so manipulated that the funds now lend themselves readily to use as an asylum for political refugees. The fundamental aim of providing for the security and support of faithful employees of long service has been forgotten.

Among those who are rushing from active service to pension rolls are some of the highest salaried officials. In New York, pensions are calculated on the basis of the average salary of an employee during his last five years in office, and employees after thirty years' service receive, upon retirement, half of that average salary. Mayor O'Brien, if his request for retirement is granted, will receive between $12,000 and $13,000 a year for life.

Most of the Tammany employees now seeking pensions have rendered mainly *political* service. That the city's pension system is badly in need of overhauling is made plain by the present raid.

The fundamental purpose of municipal pensions is to protect the many small-salaried employees who are unable to save a competence. It was not intended, when municipal pension systems were set up, that wholesale pensions should be granted employees whose compensation was more than adequate to enable them to provide for their own needs after retirement. But as the system has been manipulated and perverted by Tammany, it now operates to help most those who need it least, and to help least those who need it most. Indeed, the system has become so lopsided that often serious doubt has arisen as to whether the funds could stand the strain, and whether the small-salaried employees would get the pensions toward which they have contributed from their pay envelopes and to which they are entitled in law and equity.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York has just voted an audit of four of the city's pension funds. A review of contributions to these funds will be made by actuaries to determine whether they are adequate, excessive, or insufficient.

When Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia goes into office as Mayor, he should see that this inquiry is broadened or that some inquiry is made as to the *payments* from these funds, as well as the contributions to them. Are both contributions and payments in line with sound actuarial practice and public policy? Do they assure safety and justice to all concerned? The whole pension system should be thoroughly restudied in the light of original purposes, of the abuses disclosed, of the present needs, and of future stability.

It is time to call a halt on extravagant pensions to high-salaried political employees, often incompetent, who have no claim upon taxpayers, and many of whom obtain other high-salaried positions in private life after retirement, while continuing to draw city pensions.

Calling Names Settles Few Disputes

UNDER the stress of public crisis men of strong convictions are often overtempted to apply a pointed vocabulary of names to their opponents in action or opinion. No doubt a certain satisfaction results from the selection of what seems at the moment to be a fitting label for one's adversary; but complex issues are not settled by the exchange of epithets.

To class those who disagree with one's viewpoint as "parlor pinks" or "social Neanderthalers," "Tories" or "crack pots," "moneybags" or "demagogues" may be an honestly intended effort at public enlightenment, but its ill humor usually defeats the purpose. The trouble is that many such names—like "liberal" or "conservative"—connote different meanings to different people at different times and places, and moreover, a linguistic garment which fits today in front of the mirror of world opinion often falls badly out of shape tomorrow.

Persuasion is a far better instrument of progress. The problems of these times are too intricate to be resolved into a game of verbal battledore and shuttlecock in which the lexicographer is the umpire.

At the present moment Americans and others must divide between voices of ignorant or malicious propaganda and the counsels of those who see, however dimly, a way that leads upward. One must discount the railings of those who seek to increase turmoil for selfish purposes. Their voices may be shrill with the vehemence of hatred or soft with insinuating subtlety. Some may cry injustice who have tried most to defeat justice, and others scream of intolerance whose creed is itself intolerance.

The choice may not be between one extreme position and its opposite, nor between one set of individuals and another, for there may be much of good on either side. But it is necessary to evaluate motives and weigh arguments. The true patriot, though he shout with all the strength of his lungs, will disdain to stir up racial hatreds or class animosities. The selfish or reckless agitator backs his argument with personal abuse. He seeks to sway his following by arguments calculated to inflame old animosities, to awaken dormant hatred and malice. Thus, no matter how much there may be of evil in the system he is attacking, his program can but lead to graver wrong and deeper sorrow.

The way out of present difficulties lies in dispassionate study of their causes, extent and remedies, assuming the fundamentally good intentions of the vast majority of men. Overstress upon labels has too often mired advocates of excellent causes in a morass of recrimination and technicalities. Seeking the truth with open minds and friendly recognition of the value of divergent opinion is a far better procedure in an era when the best knowledge and judgment of able men throughout the world are needed as guides to better times.

Protection for Archives

AMONG the numerous Federal Government structures being erected in Washington none will serve a more useful purpose, or fill a larger gap, than the Archives Building.

Priceless records now are scattered all over the national capital. In insecure filing cabinets, in wooden boxes, in basements, and even in desk drawers, papers which are irreplaceable now rest without adequate protection.

Many of the documents which for years have been thus exposed to possible loss have to do with great events in the history of the United States, and have a value which cannot be determined in dollars and cents.

The Archives Building, upon which work is progressing rapidly, will provide a repository for the papers upon which is writ the story of the progress of a people. It will be modern in every detail, and will include provisions for conditioning the vaults so that the documents will resist the ravages of time.

Washington has needed this building for at least a century. Just imagine the housecleaning job Uncle Sam will have to do when he gets ready to move in!

Editorial Notes

City officials of Edinburgh, Scotland, who have decreed the removal of all colored advertising signs on Princess Street, to the end that they shall not detract from the extensive flower beds along one side of that business thoroughfare, surely deserve a large bouquet.

No doubt the vaudeville performance whereby Manhattan Beach (Calif.) Girl Scouts filled many baskets for Parent-Teacher Association distribution to the needy consisted of a number of "good turns."

Now that the automobile shows are near, perhaps there will be a code to restrict our cylinders to our salaries. Horse power according to horse sense.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Judge McCamant Settles the Case—The Ideals of Bolshevism—Unattained

FOR ten days past I have been in the distressing position of a man racked by remorse because he had inadvertently slain one of his friends. Not that I have been guilty of the New England practice of going deer-hunting, and shooting the wrong game. But in discussing the incidents attending the nomination of Calvin Coolidge for Vice-President in 1920, I referred to Judge Wallace McCamant, of Portland, Oregon, who made the nomination speech, as having passed on. Judge McCamant vigorously, but good-humoredly, denies this assertion. In his denial he is unable to refrain from paying a belated tribute to the man whose fortunes he so greatly advanced, saying: "I am happy to be able to say that I can still eat, work, and express regret that our national affairs are in hands less capable and trustworthy than those of Calvin Coolidge."

Judge McCamant then kindly goes on to explain at first-hand the method of the Coolidge nomination, and the influences which led him to make it. So much interest has been aroused by the varying versions of this affair that I think this authoritative statement is well worth publication:

> I have been given sole credit for presenting Mr. Coolidge's name, but the facts are that I was the spokesman for the Oregon delegation. Slips of paper were sent down from the platform to the delegations making up the convention announcing that Senator Lenroot was to be the nominee for Vice-President. There were reasons why the suggestion did not meet with favor in the Oregon delegation. The delegates discussed the matter for some little time, and finally Judge Charles H. Carey of this city, one of the delegates at large, turned to me and suggested that I nominate Governor Coolidge. I asked the other delegates whether this was satisfactory, and on receiving an affirmative answer, I climbed on a chair and secured recognition.
>
> Your article in The Christian Science Monitor is correct in so far as it states that I had received prior to the convention copies of the book entitled "Have Faith in Massachusetts." This book was a publication of a number of Mr. Coolidge's speeches, many of which were indicative of his character and sterling patriotism. I had read about two-thirds of the book before attending the convention. So far as my individual attitude in the matter was concerned, it was to a considerable extent controlled by the impressions of Governor Coolidge gathered from the reading of his addresses. I have long entertained the opinion that if I cannot know personally a prominent man, I can form a better estimate of his character and ability by reading his addresses than in any other way.

* * *

An inquiring friend objects to the phrase I used relative to the underlying policies of the Bolshevist movement—"idealistic ambitions."

"What has your observation led you to feel Russia has to give," he asks, "which is worthy of characterizing as idealistic ambitions?"

The basic theory of Communism is that every child born into the world shall throughout its entire life have an opportunity for self-support and an assurance against destitution and starvation. Theoretically under Communism all children should receive a suitable education; should be furnished with employment; should have vacations with proper resorts in which to spend them; should be given every possible aid in the way of museums, art galleries, theaters, and operas for self-culture and intellectual enjoyment; should be assured against non-employment; should be taken care of in sickness and in decrepitude, and indeed from the cradle to the grave should so far as is humanly possible be protected from the vicissitudes of being which beset those in capitalistic states.

If this is not an idealistic ambition, I do not know what would be. That the Bolshevist state, so far as now organized and operated, is an indefinite distance from having attained this ambition is equally true.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

What the Press of the United States Thinks of Lynching

Doubly Disgraced

A LYNCHING is a crime, an offense against society and an insult to the law, no matter what other crime may provoke it: . . . Vengeance belongs to the law, not to an irresponsible and bloodthirsty crowd of self-appointed executioners. . . .

The decent citizens of California will recognize this lynching as an outrage and scandal. And they will share the widespread indignation of the American people against the statement of their Governor, who professes to believe that by defiant lawlessness California has set a good example to the rest of the nation.—*Public Ledger* (Philadelphia).

The San Jose Lynching

SWIFT and terrifying vengeance descended upon the two murderers of Brooke Hart. . . .

With that, however, the case cannot be dismissed. The people of beautiful San Jose witnessed a horrible deed. For it, when the passion has passed, they will feel shame and remorse. Lynching is as contrary to the law as kidnaping. . . . In this case, the victims had confessed guilt, but in many cases in American history, lynchers have murdered innocent men. . . .

Governor Rolph wishes to teach kidnapers a lesson, and thinks this mob action will have that result. Perhaps it will. It is to be hoped it will also hasten and debunk criminal trials and procedure. Mob violence is less likely if we clear our courts of the rubbish that has gathered with the ages, making it easy to free guilty but well-defended criminals.

In opposition to the California executive's point of view, however, it must be remembered that violence has the habit of begetting violence.—*Deseret News* (Salt Lake City, Utah).

Lynching the Law

"WHY should I call out troops to protect those two fellows?" asks Governor Rolph of California, referring to the two kidnapers who were lynched at San Jose. He has his answer in Maryland, where a crowd attempts to release from the custody of the authorities supposed members of a mob which lynched a Negro a few weeks ago. Lynching does not stop with itself. It fans the flame of lawlessness and provokes defiance of any official or any measure that stands in the way of a mob's will.—*New York Evening Post.*

Official Betrayal

THE statement by Governor Rolph of California that he will protect the lynchers of the accused kidnapers in that State, and "that was a fine lesson for the nation" constitutes possibly the most brazen support ever given by an American high official to violation of the law. Amazing especially when one recalls that Governor Rolph when taking office took a solemn oath to support the laws of his State and the Constitution of the United States. . . .

If lynching is to be the deterrent of kidnaping, why should it not also be the deterrent for the ravaging and slaying of women? Or for that matter, for any other hideous crime?

Governor Rolph has struck a blow at the movement against lynching which will be felt in every state of the nation, especially in the southern states.—*Houston* (Texas) *Chronicle.*

Lynch Law

THE statement made by Governor Rolph of California in approval of the San Jose lynchings must rank among the most shocking ever made by a governor of an American state. . . .

In no country in the world is a recrudescence of mob justice more to be feared than in the United States. . . . At one time lynchings exceeded 200 a year in the United States. It has required more than fifty years of progress in the extermination of this dangerous attitude toward justice to reduce the number of annual lynchings to the present almost negligible, or at any rate comparatively slight, total.

Still lynch law remains the national skeleton, a disgrace before the eyes of the world, a reproach before every civilized people, a scandal for which every American is forced to apologize before he can point condemningly to the violent lapses of other countries. Nor is it the case, as some may believe, that this has been solely a method of retributive justice growing out of the peculiar social conditions of the old South. It will surprise such persons to learn that one out of every four victims of lynch law since statistics began on this subject in 1885 has been a white person.

Lynch law, therefore, has been one of the blots on the record of American life. . . .

He who condones or, what is worse, actually encourages it, assumes a grave responsibility.—*Saint Paul* (Minn.) *Pioneer Express.*

What Is Behind These Mob Outbreaks?

THESE extraordinary outbursts of mass violence at so widely separated points may perhaps be explained as regards each separate case by particular circumstances that inflamed local feeling. But taking them all together, don't they represent resentment and revolt against the easy-going attitude that has kept American criminal law from holding the sureness and terror for evil doers that the law of England and of Canada holds?

Mob law is the same thing as no law. The only "lesson" these lynchings can have for an America that does not want to lapse into barbarism is that lynching cannot be condoned or tolerated. But there is a warning in these outbreaks—the stern and unmistakable warning that dilatory, technical and uncertain administration of justice not only deprives the public of the protection it has a right to expect from its courts, but deprives the courts of the respect and confidence which should be their strength and make mob rule unthinkable.—*Arkansas Gazette* (Little Rock).

The Lesson

GOVERNOR ROLPH, reading the news accounts from St. Joseph, Mo., may admire his handiwork; few others will do so. The efforts of years are often undone by some cheap and reckless remark from an irresponsible personage who should know better, but it is seldom that the damage follows so swiftly, or with such appalling clarity. It seems fair to say that the Governor of California now has two lynchings and (in Maryland) a bitter outbreak of mob violence mainly to his personal credit; thanks to him, passions have been released all over the country which may prove difficult to still and the consequences of which are likely to be as subtly far-reaching as they must be lamentable.

That, rather than what Governor Rolph supposed, is the real "lesson" which the country has derived from this strange episode. The only hopeful aspect is that it has been so thorough and unmistakable. It should now be perfectly plain to everyone why lynch law will get us nowhere and why it is so dangerous a thing to temporize with even in cases where it seems most nearly justifiable.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Lynching of Kidnapers

THE fury that vented itself in the lynching of the two confessed kidnapers and murderers of young Brooke Hart in California may be understood, but once again reasons stand out plainly why mob action can never be condoned. While the right men were obtained eventually by those who broke into the jail at San Jose, but for the sheriff and a deputy who suffered injuries in protecting him, a prisoner having no connection with the case would have been dragged out.

No matter what the righteous indignation against the fiends who kidnap and murder, . . . the true way and the best way is to leave them to the law instead of to an irresponsible mob, led in this latest instance by a sixteen-year-old boy who seems to have been carried away more by a lust for excitement than by any sense of doing justice.

If the law had been slow to act in such cases, some show of excuse might be seen for individual action; but a speed record was set by the authorities in this case in apprehending the murderers and they were on their way to legal execution, California having only recently provided the death penalty for kidnaping for ransom as well as for murder. Moreover, the Federal Government and several of the states have given remarkable exhibitions lately of sureness and swiftness in bringing kidnapers to justice.—*Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.*

California's "Lesson"

THE happenings in Maryland and California prove, if proof was needed, that lynching is not a sectional evil. The South has no monopoly in mob violence. . . . But we cannot rest upon the assumption that we are no worse than others. We should condemn the lynchings in California, and we should cap that condemnation with the most earnest resolve to prevent any recurrence of such stains upon our own life.

That is the lesson the nation needs, not the one boasted by Governor Rolph, proudly vaunting the San Jose lapse into barbarism.—*Birmingham* (Ala.) *Age-Herald.*

Mob Justice in California

LYNCH law cannot be defended in any civilized country where justice supposedly is administered by the authorities after due trial. Acts of mob vengeance have a demoralizing effect on a community and state after the fury of the moment has subsided. Repeated outbreaks of violence would soon create a mob spirit, resentful of legal inhibitions, intolerant of normal criminal processes and prone to attempt control by minority coercion. . . .

There can be no discrimination in outbreaks of this sort. One lynching cannot be condoned and another deplored. The offense is less against the victims than against orderly citizenship and the due processes of law. . . . Authorities throughout the land should read in the California lynching the determination of the American people that kidnaping will not be tolerated. Justice should move more swiftly and no considerations of mercy should spare the known perpetrators of such atrocious crimes.—*Indianapolis Star.*

The Disgrace of California

THE California lynching is a terrible manifestation of growing popular wrath against kidnaping. . . . But resort to mob "justice" was not the human way to go about punishing criminals of any stripe. If lynching were ever justifiable, it perhaps would be in an atrocity of this sort, but civilization cannot tolerate primitive madness, if its institutions and its laws are to endure. . . .

The determination of these western citizens, who may have entertained the idea that they were harking back to something heroic in the vigilante age, could well be directed toward better law enforcement in state and nation.—*Cleveland* (Ohio) *News.*